

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV., No. 703. SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 2, 1880. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN

THE NEW DOCK, SHANGHAI.

Length on Blocks	450 feet.
Width at Entrance	80 "
Depth of Water on Blocks, } Spring Tides	21 "
Depth of Water on Blocks, } Neap Tides	17 "
Height of Blocks	3 "

THE undersigned, having completed their NEW DOCK, are prepared to undertake the docking of Vessels at moderate rates.

BOYD & Co.

London Agent,

Mr. ANDREW BRUCE,

46, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.

tf 78

28th Oct., 1880.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice all receipts relating to the business of the North-China Herald and Daily News will be signed by me.

JANET PICKWOOD.

tf Shanghai, 16th March, 1880.

RANSOMES and RAPIER, Engineers,
London and Ipswich, Makers of the

MATERIALS and MACHINERY for

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY; also for all kinds of

HEAVY RAILWAYS; also for

PRIVATE RAILWAYS, or

PIONEER RAILWAYS.

SPEED, TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.

ENGINE, Tender, Break, and

CARRIAGE all in one.

PRICE £420.

RAILS, Sleepers, &c., £420 per mile.

FULL PARTICULARS on APPLICATION to

RANSOMES and RAPIER, 5, Westminster-chambers, London, S.W.

REMUNERATIVE RAILWAYS, for New Countries, with some Account of the First Railway in China. By RICHARD C. RAPIER, Member and Telford Medallist Inst. C.E. With numerous Illustrations, Photographs, Estimates, and Schedules. London, E. and F. N. Spon, Publishers, 46, Charingcross, 58

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands. LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in

London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specialty valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

24mr-83 56

25th March, 1880.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From W. Vesalius, Pettigrew, M.D., formerly Lecturer at St. George's Hospital, London.

"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am perfectly satisfied with the results."

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the effect that cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATION.—The public are further cautioned; a forgery of the government stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 10, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. 5ap-81 74 October 6th, 1880.

Trade Mark on



every Casting.

Macfarlane's Castings,

Architectural, Artistic, and Sanitary,

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

Rain Water Pipes and Gutters; Ridge Plates; Terminals, Bannerets, Weather-vanes, Cresting, Railing, Gates, Balusters, Spiral Stairs, Grilles, Panels, Window-guards, Balconies, and Tomb Rails; Columns, Pilasters, Brackets, Spandrels, Trusses, Dormer Windows, Cupolas and Dome-light Frames; Lamp Pillars, Standards, Brackets and Lanterns; Desk, Bench, Table, Chair, and Settee Standards; Drinking Fountains, Baths, Wash-hand Basins, and Water Troughs; Urinals, Water Closets, Ordure Closets and Ashbins; Sinks and Pumps; Conservatories, Forcing Houses Winter Gardens, Verandahs, Porches, Corridors, Arcades, Shop and Warehouse Fronts, Covered Ways, Ornamental semi-enclosing Screens, Airing and Refreshment Stalls, Smoking Divans, Waiting Rooms, Belfries, Turrets, Spires, Clock and Water Towers, Pavilions, Bandstands, Arbours, Garden Entrances, Screens, &c., Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description.

Illustrated CATALOGUE, Price List, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW.

(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

31jy-81 alt. 75

21st Oct., 1880.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

Are composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminous), Quinine, Iron, and Nux Vomica.

An invaluable remedy for -NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.

This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.

BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from this COMBINATION of TONICS.

FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.

May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Madon & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Smith, Stainstreet and Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

1de 63 o-a-w alt.

8th June, 1880.

SAVORY AND

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, Prepared by Savory & Moore, and Supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Russia, &c., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle, it has only the sugar natural to milk, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweetness of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble—tins 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

11se-81 o-a-f alt 5

MOORE'S

BEST FOOD

FOR INFANTS.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE



THE NEW SPECIFIC.

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skillfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Debility, Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Involuntary Blushing, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, and all Functional Disorders.

ENTERICON rapidly renovates the Nervous and Muscular System, and is the only infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Poor ness of Blood, Diseases of Women, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, Foul State of the Stomach, &c.

ENTERICON is a Specific for all Impurities of the Blood and Offensive Breath, and quickly eradicates Blotches, Scrofula, Pimples on the Face, Eruptions on the Body, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON is the only remedy for the above Complaints, recommended and prescribed by the Medical Faculty in their private practice.

ENTERICON.—Nervous Debility.—Of all the disorders which affect the human frame, none exert so extensive an influence as the whole class of nervous diseases. They are not confined to the body, but invade the province of the mind itself; and while they constitute often distinct disorders, known by a train of symptoms peculiar to themselves, they likewise form a considerable part of many other disorders, and sympathise with all the changes to which the body is liable from age, from climate, from indulgence, from exhaustion, from joy, or from distress. Nervous irritability, irregular sensations, uncontrolled impressions, unfounded uneasiness and restlessness, especially lowness of spirits, and sometimes even suicidal thoughts, are often accessory to bodily infirmities.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured and have borne grateful evidence of the fact, and many thousands more, who though opposed to the publication of their names, have been restored to health, when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON.—Business men from their sedentary habits and overactive mind get out of sorts, the circulation is too sluggish, and the blood becomes impure. All uncomfortable feelings will disappear by the occasional use of Raynham's ENTERICON, which increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid impurities from the blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, and ultimately restores the system to a high standard of general good health.

ENTERICON.—A trial and consistent adherence to the direction for use will satisfactorily test the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine, and prove beyond doubt that it is as yet the greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Counterfeits and Spurious Imitations. Note that the Trade Mark and Signature of Proprietors is printed on the Wrapper.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the World.

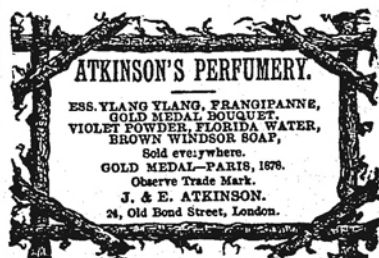
Sold Wholesale and Retail in China

By WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Bycullah, Puna. D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, Dispensary, Hongkong.

BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta. BARRIE & Co., Madras. J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo. E. GILLON & Co., Lahore. E. PLOMEE & Co., Simla. O'HARA & Co., Bangalore, &c., &c.

31de 65 29th June, 1880.



(2) alt. 2au-81 70 3rd Aug., 1880.

THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV.. No. 703. SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 2, 1880. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Oct. 22	Hankow, ...	Nov. 28
San Francisco, ..	19	Yokohama, ...	Oct. 31
Hongkong, ...	Nov. 28	Nagasaki, ...	Nov. 22
Tientsin, ...	25	Foochow, ...	26

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ...

Sept. 13	Received 18th October.
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Shanghai, ...

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 27th Nov., Mrs. ALEXANDER LAW, of a daughter.
At 65, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 27th Nov., the wife of ROBERT DOUGLAS MARSHALL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th November, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. J. Boone, WILLIAM SCROPE AYRTON, of H.B.M. China Consular Service, eldest son of W. S. Ayrton, Esq., of Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, to ELLEN LOUISA, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas McClatchie, M.A., Canon of the Cathedral and Secretary of the C.M.S. Mission in China.

At Grace Church, in Ningpo City, on the 23rd Nov., by the Rev. J. Bates, R. J. LANDALE, M.A., of the China Inland Mission, only son of R. Landale Esq., of Edinburgh, to MARY JONES, step-daughter of the Rev. F. F. Gough, of the Church Missionary Society.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 30th Nov., THOMAS JAMES HOSKINGS, of I.M. Customs, aged 39 years.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Meefoo*, for Canton—Mrs. Carrow, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McKee, For Hongkong—Mr. B. O. Scott, U.S.N., and Mr. William Marshall.

Per str. *Haesan*, for Foochow—Dr. Maclay. Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Wuhu—Mr. Verriis. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Ayrton and Mr. E. T. Blair.

Per str. *Ningpo*, for Hongkong—Madame De Garay, Messrs. Thebaud, Asgar and Bariges. Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. M. C. Adams. For Hiogo—Mr. Rennie. For Yokohama—Hon. W. H. Trescott, Messrs. T. C. Trescott and Geo. Martin, junr.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Glenfinlas*, from London—Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, from Japan—Captain and Mrs. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty, Mrs. Kirkwood, Miss Kuznetsoff, Miss Efanoff, Miss Clark, Judge Rennie, Captain Campbell, Messrs. F. W. Such, Honey and C. Katz.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tientsin—The Hon. J. T. Swift, and the Hon. W. H. Trescott (High Commissioners from the United States Government to the Court of Peking), Mrs. Swift and maid, Miss Torbert, Messrs. T. C. Trescott, David M. Henderson and servant, A. H. Cole and servant, and Che Hua-nung and servant.

Per str. *Haesan*, from Foochow—Messrs. Whit and Thorburn.

Per str. *Ahazone*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and child and two servants, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lagerheim, Messrs. Robertson, Wright and Brumer. From Hongkong—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ost and child, Messrs. Marquis, Leon and Cassano.

Per str. *Menelaus*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Hopkins and child, Mrs. Pond and child, Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Messrs. Cornabé and Bird.

Per str. *Hankow*, from Hankow—Mr. E. C. Baber (H.M.'s Consular Service) and Mr. Sword. From Chinkiang—Mr. Bain.

Per str. *Sin Nanjing*, from Tientsin—Major Bridgford and Mr. Hirsbrunner. From Chefoo—Messrs. Perichieff and Brausen.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Djemnah*, for Marseilles—Le Chevalier de Bolestawski (Consul for Austro-Hungary at Shanghai), Mr. and Mrs. Lyall Grant, Mrs. G. D. Rogers, Messrs. J. J. Henderson, A. C. Sm, and I. Roza de Todoras. For Naples—Messrs. Ellenbogen, Zeffoff and Malinow-ki. For Port Said—Miss Leouiski. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs.

Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. James Dougherty, Dr. G. O. Rogers, Campbell, Botello, Katz, John Thornburn and W. B. Jamieson.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer		Hygrometer		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.	
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction		
Nov										
25	30.35		29.0	54.0	23.5	28.0	5	N.N.W.		
27	30.36		30.0	40.0	24.0	29.0	4	N.W.		
28	30.30		37.0	45.0	29.0	37.0	3	N.W.		
29	30.25		33.0	44.0	28.0	31.5	29.0	3	N.W.	
30	30.23		35.0	48.0	29.0	34.0	31.0	3	West	
Dec.										
1	30.10		45.0	60.0	34.0	42.0	40.0	3	West	..1
2	30.22		41.0	61.0	33.0	40.0	37.0	1	East	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1880.

We have already commented upon many of the features presented by the volume of 1879 *Trade Reports* recently issued by the Statistical Department of the Customs. Regarding the book now as a whole, we notice in the first place its external appearance, which in point of type, paper and binding leaves nothing to be desired, and its internal arrangement, including its wealth of perfectly printed tables, which renders it as easy of reference as it is valuable when referred to. A work of reference pure and simple it must be considered, and as such it will be used as the basis for Consular and private trade reports, and for calculations as to the prospects of trade for coming years. It is not a book to sit down by the fire and amuse oneself with, although in places the austerity of official commentary on the dry bones of statistics appears to be varied by a humorous allusion or lighted up by references to the partners of the writers' unoccupied hours—the poets or philosophers in whose silent company the most solitary hermit may find all the charms of society. The year was a good one. Tea paid, for a wonder, and we, as well as the recluses of Wenchow,

"were glad to hear it." If possible, it pleases us more to think that anything occurred to gladden that official and missionary-ridden community, which though counting but twelve persons in all, "two of whom are females" comprises within that select number five Customs officers, three missionaries and (we believe) two Consular officers. The balance just accounts for the "two females." We should have thought that publicity was of all possible evils exactly that one which would the least be experienced at Wenchow. But we are mistaken. The Assistant in charge of the Customs finds that, as he says himself, he is living "in that fierce light which beats upon a throne," and we thereupon most heartily condole with him. For the most part, a chaste severity pervades the reports before us. Neither from the North, nor from the river, nor yet from the Coast does a sound of jesting, even the most subdued, reach us, unless perhaps a joke is intended by Mr. Noetzi when he hugs himself upon the increasing desire among the Chinese to take advantage of Western arts and sciences, and prophecies "abundant fruit" from the establishment of Legations and Consulates abroad. And we fear, too, that Mr. Piry draws too deeply upon the *perfidium ingenium Gallorum*, when he describes Pakhoi as a place perfect in itself and requiring only a few residents to make it not only cool and healthy, but pleasant. The Chinkiang Commissioner indulges in a good-natured gibe at the expense of the energy and quick perception which in a manner quite exceptional characterise the Chinkiang merchants. But even this is given with the same sobriety, not to say sadness, of tone wherewith Mr. Lay chronicles the disastrous results of a free fight between opium-pipe and opium-pill in the person of a mandarin, who in 1878 brought himself to an end by impartially patronising the bane and the antidote, offering his unlucky interior as a battle-field for the two. We should probably have received an ode from Kiangchow, but that the Assistant in charge at that place is the only writer who is not hopeful about the prospects of his port. For it will be observed that it is only at the places where there is little or nothing to do that graces stolen from a muse of poetry are employed to set out the grim simplicity of the muse of history. Mr. Hannen's luminous description of the vicissitudes of the Foochow tea trade stands quite unadorned, and Mr. Simpson runs in a minor key over the little tale of foreign discomfiture at Kiukiang in an attempt to meet native combination on its own ground and to fight it with its own weapons. Such an incident as

a combination among foreigners was unusual enough to justify an epic, but the chance is lost. And so Mr. White falls into no transport over the reformation which has "relieved foreign goods of all burdens and restrictions," and abolished "delays and obstructions." It is perhaps a fact that Mr. Hughes seeks to be pathetic in his description of the plentiful scarcity of roads and rivers in Shantung, but the prevailing genius of the volume is too strong for him, and he succeeds only in being strictly statistical. Each and all of these reports are we need not say how valuable, but for our private delectation in reading commend us to the contribution from Wenchow, to which we are, as will have been noticed, again and again attracted back. Here we have a kaleidoscopic arrangement of poetry, philosophy, statistics, the drama, meteorology, metaphors, and holy Scripture, which, to a mind fatigued by the arid study of statistics and prognostics is indescribably agreeable. Nor is this all, for we learn, somewhat to our dismay be it confessed, that Wallace and Darwin, Huxley and Herbert Spencer have all been anticipated by Confucius, and that if twenty years ago we had only read with understanding mind the *Doctrine of the Mean*, we might have taken all the wind out of the sails of these plagiarising adventurers. But let it not be thought that there is nothing but what charms the imagination in Mr. Mackey's report. Pure business is not neglected, and we are happy to learn that trade is beginning to hold up its head at Wenchow. Is there not indeed a large increase in the import of red dates to testify to it?

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 15th October arrived on the 28th ult., by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Amazon*.

The English mail of the 22nd October arrived this afternoon, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Djemnah*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Via Suez.)

Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 24th November.

Hostilities have commenced at Dulcigno. The Kurds have committed a terrible massacre.

A sanguinary fight between the police and the people has taken place in Ireland. 1,500 Colonials have repulsed 5,000 Basutos.

29th November.

The Messageries steamer *Spezia* has sunk after a collision, 250 lives were lost.

Dervish Pasha has entered Dulcigno after severe fighting.

The Irish State trials will commence on 28th December.

[It is difficult to gather the meaning of the first portion of the last telegram. That 250 lives have been sacrificed by the loss of a steamer through a collision would appear certain, but Reuter is wrong in stating that it is "the Messageries steamer *Spezia*," that has met with such a sad calamity. On making enquiries at the office of the Company here, we were informed that there is no steamer of that name belonging to them; and to-day the agent has received a telegram from the Head-office, stating that it is not a Messageries Maritime steamer that has been lost.

The consecration of the following bishops, viz.:—Canon Charles Percy Scott, for North-China; Dr. George Evans Moule, D.D., for Ningpo; and the Rev. Enos Nuttall, for Jamaica, was fixed to take place at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 28th of October.

H.E. Mons. de Roquette, the successor of Mons. de Geoffroy as Minister for France in Japan, arrived at Hongkong by the M.M. steamer *Amazon*, on his way to Japan.

Mr. Von Möllendorff, of the German Consular Service, also arrived at Hongkong by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Amazon*.

Mr. E. C. Baber, of H.M.'s Consular body, who has been for nearly four years on special service at Chungking and in Szechuen, returned to Shanghai on Tuesday. During his lengthened sojourn beyond the pale of civilisation, we hear that he only saw three or four persons attired in foreign clothing, but his many friends will be pleased to hear that he has enjoyed splendid health. Mr. Parker, lately H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Canton, who is to take Mr. Baber's place, was to leave Ichang to take up his appointment on the 16th ult. Mr. W. Donald Spence, H.M.'s Acting Consul at Ichang, intended to accompany Mr. Parker to the frontier of Szechuen.

The Hon. Messrs. Trescott and Swift, the United States High Commissioners who accompanied the present U.S. Minister to Peking, arrived here on Saturday by the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fungshun*.

The Hon. W. H. Trescott left Shanghai on his way home on Tuesday morning, by the M.B. Co.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru*. We are informed that great satisfaction is felt by all the three gentlemen composing the Commission with the results of their labours, the principal of which is that the Chinese Government has conceded the right to the United States of legislating on the subject of immigration in any way in which the Government of the country may see fit. The result of this concession will be to throw the solution of the whole "question" solely on the people of the United States, and if any unconstitutional enactments should be passed, they will certainly be nullified by the Courts, which are bound to see that the Constitution of the Federal Government is not violated in any way. It is the opinion of some of those most competent to express an opinion on the subject, that the mere knowledge that such an understanding has been arrived at, will tend to quiet the apprehensions of many of the citizens of the United States, who are in reality more afraid of a possible future flooding of the

country with "Chinese cheap labour," than concerned at the present state of the labour market. That the Courts of the United States may safely be depended on to perform their respective duties if called upon to do so is certain, and it is no mean compliment to the Government of that country, that the Chinese Commissioners should have shown such confidence not only in its inherent stability, but in the statesmanship, integrity and uprightness of its Executive, both Federal and State.

The P. and O. Company are about to introduce the electric light upon their steamers.

An awfully sudden death has recently occurred at Yokohama. Mr. J. White, of No. 136, Homura road, was throwing the dice in a raffle at No. 41. He had just completed his throw, when he fell backwards and died without a struggle, the cause of death being heart disease.

The Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, D.D., has issued an "extra" in connection with his *Chinese Illustrated News*, containing a fairly good portrait of General Garfield, the President-elect of the United States, together with a brief account of his life and the principles of the two political parties in that country. Such enterprise deserves success.

A paper hunt advertised to take place on Saturday was postponed on account of the hardness of the ground, produced by frost; and for the information of our readers at the outposts we may add that we experienced a snow and sleet storm throughout the whole of Sunday afternoon and evening.

The Amateur Dramatic Club achieved another success in their representation of W. S. Gilbert's comedy "On Guard" on Friday evening last at the Lyceum Theatre. The house was well filled in every part, and after the first act the audience were most appreciative, while at the close their enjoyment of the piece was shown by loud applause. By the kind permission of Admiral Duperré, the band of the French flagship *Thémis* was in attendance and played in the intervals between the three acts. Notwithstanding the many times they have appeared in public during the last few weeks, we never heard them play better than they did on this occasion.—Our detailed criticism of the performance appears in another column.

The Caledonian Ball, given at the Shanghai Club on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society, in celebration of their national saint's day, passed off very successfully. The arrangements for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of the guests were, as usual, as complete as it was possible to make them. The decorations were of a similar description to those at the Ball given under the same name two years ago, reflecting great credit on the Committee, both as regards artistic merit and tasteful display. There were about seventy-five ladies present, and two hundred and thirty gentlemen.—Our report will be found in another column.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the first meeting of the creditors of Mr. James Julius Frederick Baudinell, of Newchwang. Mr. R. E. Wainwright appeared

for the bankrupt. As none of the creditors put in an appearance, the meeting was adjourned until the 10th inst.

From the report published in another column of the meeting of the Municipal Council on the 22nd ult., it will be seen that the Chairman has addressed another letter to the Consul for Portugal on the subject of shops, alleged to be under the control of his nationals, where lottery tickets are sold, and it is to be hoped that the wishes of the Council will be acceded to.

Isaac Duncan, lately an engineer on board the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Haesan*, who was charged at the United States Consulate-General on the 21st ult. with having assaulted a foreigner in the service of the Chinese Government, with intent to commit murder, appeared on remand at the Consulate on Monday. The hearing of the case was again adjourned until next Monday at 10 a.m., owing to the continued inability of the chief witness for the prosecution to attend the Court.

Mr. Tanaka Shinzo, of Miyagawa-suji, proposes to establish a gas company for lighting the streets of Kioto with gas. In April last he obtained the necessary permission from the authorities and, at his request Mr. Ikai Sekijiro, the city chemist, has been allowed to supervise the erection of the works. A commencement was made on the 20th inst. with the usual ceremonies. The city has been divided into five districts, in each of which works have been erected capable of producing sufficient gas to supply 10,000 street lamps. The shareholders in the Company, which is styled the Kwankosha (Illuminating Company) are rapidly increasing. Each share represents five hundred yen, and it is reported that the East and West Honganji, the railway station, and several other prominent buildings will be lighted with gas.

It is doubtful if we have, indeed it is nearly certain that we have not, yet completely realised the vast importance of the position which, as a great trading nation, we hold in China. That our transactions with the Chinese mercantile classes are great, that they are greater than those of any other Western people, we have of course long felt. But of how great they are in themselves, and of how much greater than those of any of our neighbours, we have not yet formed any adequate conception. We have long been the foremost amongst the foreign traders who have access to Chinese ports. Ever since we displaced the Portuguese and Dutch—or rather succeeded to the place from which they had been driven by the native authorities—now centuries ago, our transactions with China have surpassed those of all our maritime rivals. But it is not till very lately that we have achieved anything like the unrivalled position which we now hold.—*Nautical Magazine*.

H.M.S. *Mosquito* has arrived at Chefoo from Newchwang. We are not informed as to whether she brought away the entire foreign community of that port.

The question of a flagship for the China Squadron has, the *L. and C. Express* believes, not been decided at the Admiralty. It was rumoured that the *Swiftsure*, a

vessel similar in type to the *Audacious*, but some 600 tons larger, might probably be the successor to the *Iron Duke*, and that the *Nelson*, which is a new ship, would be employed elsewhere.

From a private letter from Foochow we learn that the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Tsatlee*, which was wrecked in the river Min on the 14th ult., under circumstances already recorded in our columns, had been chartered by a Chinese firm, and that she was on her trial trip, before being handed over to the charterer, when the accident happened. The strong tide has washed off her deck-houses and upper works, and it is said that it will cost \$1,500 to raise the hull and machinery.

Large quantities of rice are now being shipped from Chinkiang to Canton, and the absence of suitable vessels in the harbour to avail of the freights offered is to be regretted. The Dutch steamer *Java* and the German steamer *Quinta* both passed Woosung on the 25th ult. on their way down from Chinkiang under charters to carry the rice, effected, we understand, in the south.

In another column will be found an account of the loss of the American ship *Gold Hunter* on the Island of Balabac. This vessel was here in November, 1878, when her name was prominently before the public. While she was in the Old Dock, it will be remembered that a disturbance took place among the crew, and that when the police interfered they were shot at several times and assaulted with "slung shots."

The latest news from the scene of the collision between the *Kungwo* and *Hanyang* is to the effect that the vessels have not changed their positions. The two captains and the other foreigners remaining near the vessels are encamped on the bank of the river under a tent. It is believed that several discussions have taken place among these gentlemen at various times since the accident as to the circumstances under which it occurred, but now "they have left off discussing and are making themselves as comfortable as they can." The practical wisdom of this course will be obvious to all.

When the C.C.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Sin Nanxing* left Tientsin on the 25th ult., ice was accumulating rapidly in the River. On her arrival at Chefoo, she met the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Yehsin*, which reported having experienced a very heavy gale on her way from Newchwang. She tried to run before it, but the sea was so rough that she sustained some slight damage to her deck works. We hear that the full force of the gale was felt at Newchwang, and that it is feared the shipping there has suffered considerably.

The s.s. *Waverley*, which arrived on Sunday from Keelung, while passing Agincourt Island, about forty miles north of Keelung, saw two or three flash lights at about eight o'clock on the evening of the 23rd ult. First two were shown, then one, and then three more; they were displayed at some considerable height, and appeared to be moved up and down. The Captain of the steamer expresses his belief that the island in question is inhabited, the lights not appearing to be stationary.

He feels certain that they were not shown from a junk, and that they were displayed as a signal. The night was very dark, and the weather was too rough for any communication to take place between the steamer and the shore, distant about a mile and a half. Captain Stout, immediately on his arrival here, informed Vice-Admiral Coote of the occurrence.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaishia Co.'s steamer *Yoritomo Maru*, Captain Cotter, which arrived yesterday morning from Kuchinotzu, came in for her share of the heavy weather which prevailed at sea at the end of last week. Her report says:—Left Kuchinotzu at 1 p.m. on the 24th Nov.; wind S.W. with moderate breeze and clear weather. At 6 p.m. fresh gale from W.N.W. with rain. On the 25th, the wind veered round to N.N.W.; severe gale with high sea, the ship pitching very heavily and keeping the decks full of water; 26th, gale still continued throughout the day, the ship making very bad weather. On the 27th, severe gale lasting till noon. The sea broke the glass in the wheel-house and smashed a boat; it moderated at 2 p.m., and the ship then bore up for port. From 3 p.m. on the 25th until 2 p.m. on the 27th, engines went slow, keeping the ship's head to the sea. At the entrance of the river experienced moderate breeze and cloudy weather to 4 p.m. on the 28th, when sleet commenced to fall, with thick weather. Anchored below the Little Beacon. Arrived at Shanghai at 9.40 a.m. on the 29th.

The O.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Pautah* arrived in the harbour on Saturday, having put back owing to a breakage of her machinery about 250 miles beyond Shawsheishan while on her way to Tientsin. Very heavy weather was experienced at the time of the accident, there being a "perfect hurricane." Five hours passed before the ship could be properly started, and on the return journey, between Shawsheishan and the Lightship, she encountered no fewer than four storms of snow and sleet. Her report says:—"On the 25th Nov., at 4 a.m., the wind shifted to W.N.W. increasing to a heavy gale with a very high sea. At 1 p.m. the wind was blowing with hurricane force and there was a tremendous high sea. At 1.30 p.m., when about 120 miles from N.E. Promontory, the bars of the high-pressure cylinder steam-valve face carried away. We put the ship under canvas while the engineers were disconnecting the disabled engine, and at 6.30 p.m. started ahead with one engine, but not being able to make headway against the gale, determined to return to Shanghai for repairs. Passed Shawsheishan at 1 a.m., and arrived in Shanghai at 11 a.m. on the 27th Nov., the gale following us with continued violence until our arrival."—The *Pautah* left again for Tientsin on Monday morning at half-past seven, having completed the necessary repairs to her machinery.

Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co. have courteously placed at the disposal of the *Daily Press* the following details relative to the loss of the steamer *Douglas*:—On Sunday, the 14th Nov., at 3 p.m., whilst the *Douglas* was proceeding south

of Passage Island, Haetan Straits, she struck and passed over a rock, not marked on the chart, and commenced to sink immediately. There was only just time to reach the nearest shoal, where she was beached, and now lies E. by S. of Passage Island, near One Foot Rock, and being entirely under water at high tide. The passengers were landed on the rocks, and on Monday morning, the 15th Nov., the Chinese gunboat *Chen Wei* came up and offered assistance. Later in the day, by the kindness of the mandarin in charge of Hai Tan Chin, gunboat No. 3 arrived to stand by the wreck, and the *Chen Wei* proceeded with the mails and passengers to Amoy. Upon receipt of the news at that port, Her Majesty's gunboat *Swinger*, Lieut.-Commander O. Tudor, left Amoy for the scene of the disaster with all possible despatch, and she will doubtless be able to render valuable assistance. It is to be hoped that the *Swinger* will soon be able to mark this dangerous rock, which it seems, from the account, lies just in mid-channel as given on the chart.

Captain Cass, of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s steamer *Ningpo*, which arrived on Saturday from Hongkong, informs us that he passed through the Haitan Straits on the passage up to deliver letters to H.M.S. *Swinger*, standing by the wreck of the s.s. *Douglas*. The sunken steamer was beached on the rocky and sandy patch bearing E. by S. from Passage Island. The after end of the hurricane deck was level with the water, the tide being quarter flood. The rise and fall being 23 feet, there would be little, if any, of the steamer in sight at high water.

We (*Japan Gazette*) gather from the American newspapers that the steamships of the Pacific Mail Company are now making very regular and good passages to San Francisco. The *City of Peking* left Yokohama on the 19th September and made the run to San Francisco in fifteen days fifteen hours, with a maximum coal consumption of forty-five tons *per diem*. This is undoubtedly good work, for in addition to general cargo the vessel carried 30,190 packages of tea, 1,062 bales of silk, and 35 cabin and 240 steerage passengers. When a fifteen days' passage can be relied upon, and we are very close to that point now, our means of communication with New York will be cut down to 22 days; and so soon as the *City of Rome* and the new Cunard steamer are on the line, the passage hence to London can be performed under thirty days. The distances are approximately:—Yokohama to San Francisco, 4,750 miles; San Francisco to New York, 3,400 miles; New York to Liverpool, 3,050 miles; Liverpool to London, 210 miles; in all, a trifle of 11,410 miles, or an average speed of 15.8 miles per hour for thirty days. Reducing the passage to time and distance, therefore, an intending traveller to Europe has merely to pay a moderate sum of money, go on board luxuriously appointed steamships and railroad trains with sleeping and refreshment rooms complete, supply himself with books, enjoy the rest and scenery, get a glimpse of a magnificent country, and be transported from beginning to end at an average speed

of one mile in four minutes. 1881 will be *annus mirabilis*!

It is reported at Ningpo that several Russian men-of-war are likely to pass the winter in the harbour of Tinghai, the largest town on the island of Chusan, and that eight or ten Chinese gunboats will spend some time in that neighbourhood. We are also informed that Chinhai is to be strongly garrisoned.

A correspondent writes as follows:—Colonel R. D. Osborn gives it as his opinion that the "advance" of Russia upon China must prevent her "advance" upon India. It is not unreasonable to ask if the "advance" of Russia upon Sweden prevented her "advance" upon Poland, and if her "advance" upon Poland prevented her "advance" upon Turkey, and if her "advance" upon Turkey prevented her "advance" upon Persia, and if her "advance" upon Persia prevented her "advance" upon Tartary, and if her "advance" upon Tartary prevented her "advance" upon China; and why her "advance" upon China should prevent her "advance" upon India? China is upon the flank of a Russian advance upon India, and the occupation of China would facilitate the conquest of India. Moreover, the export duty on tea, and the import duty on cotton goods paid to the Chinese Government are light; and were Russia to conquer China the price of our tea would be quadrupled, and our manufactures would be subjected to an almost prohibitive, if not entirely so, duty.

With reference to the relations of Russia and China, the semi-official *Agence Russe* announces that M. de Butzow, the Russian Minister to China, has returned to St. Petersburg, not for the pessimist reasons alleged by several newspapers, but in order to confer with the Marquis Tséng, the Chinese Minister to Russia, with the object of concerting the best means of removing the difficulties existing between the two countries. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, on the 10th October, writes as follows:—There are various reports as to the present relations between Russia and China. The St. Petersburg *Herold* announces on good authority that a war seems inevitable, and that extensive preparations are being made for the contingency. Admiral Lessofsky even, according to another account, has recommended an immediate advance on Peking by land and sea, avowing that the Chinese army, despite all its efforts, is incapable of resistance. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, on the other hand, which rarely makes an assertion in prominent type without complete justification for it, hears from St. Petersburg that the Chinese have finally become convinced of the necessity for making concessions, and have, therefore, furnished their representative in the Russian capital with full powers, with the view of bringing the long-spun-out negotiations to a final and satisfactory close. Be this the case or not, the Russians will scarcely be inclined to embark on an encounter with China until certified that there is no immediate occasion for a display of their military power in Europe. And they must be rather in doubt about this still.

For a variety of news from the OUT-PORTS, JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

TRANSIT PASSES.

Our remarks on the inland transit trade, promised in our last issue, may fairly commence with some extracts from the report of Mr. Kleinwächter, the Commissioner at Chinkiang. The matter is there dealt with so fully and so openly that after perusal of it one can better understand the allusions to this trade in other reports. After telling that the Chinese who formerly used to buy from foreigners at Chinkiang now go to Shanghai and buy for themselves, he says:—"About 75 per cent. of the business in foreign piece goods is now done in this way, the foreign merchants established here sharing in it only in so far as they take out the required passes from this office on behalf of the Chinese owners. Although by the Chefoo Convention they would be permitted to procure such passes from this office themselves, with the exception of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, no Chinese hong here has as yet availed itself of that concession. For some reason or other they still prefer to pay a small commission, apparently only for the sake of having a foreign hong-name on the passes." Again, he says, "With regard to our transit trade inwards little doubt remains that Chinkiang would perhaps never even have attained the importance due to it but for the much-maligned and so-called indiscriminate sale by foreigners to Chinese of transit passes for conveyance of foreign goods inland; transactions, where the foreign merchant had no direct interest in the goods further than that he procured the requisite passes for the Chinese owners, who, under the old interpretation of the treaty rule, were denied the privilege of procuring such passes themselves. Such transactions were consequently viewed from the outset with disfavour, but not quite justly so, I think, even in the interest of the Chinese Government itself. For it might well be said of them that they in reality merely tended to prove what was eventually also conceded, the utter fallacy of the interpretation originally given to the treaty rule in question. Thus they helped to bring about that more logical rendering of the rule which has since been, in due course, also confirmed by the Chinese high authorities, to the effect that it is not the foreign ownership of the goods, but their foreign origin and manufacture which substantiate their right to be conveyed inland under transit passes."

We cannot help thinking that the foreign authorities have been to blame at least as much as the Chinese in allowing any doubt to arise on this point. The original treaty of Nanking, ratified in 1843, states that "when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the

regulated customs and dues agreeable to the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the Empire of China on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed a certain percentage on the tariff value of such goods.

Here, if nationality comes in at all, it is the foreign merchant who has no right to a transit pass. It appears to have been fixed at the time of ratification that the amount of transit duties "shall not exceed the present rates." Some doubt, however, seems to have arisen as to this amount, because in the treaty of Tientsin, signed in June 1858, it is agreed that the amount of the transit duty on "British imports" is to be published at each port. This treaty also gives permission to "British subjects" to clear produce for export by paying a transit duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The French treaty of 1845 states that French merchandise may be sent into the interior under transit pass, without stating by whom. The German treaty signed in June 1858, gives the right to all goods that have paid import duty. In the agreement made in pursuance of the treaty of Tientsin, and signed in November 1858, we find it stated that "Article 28 of the treaty shall be interpreted to declare the amount of transit dues legally leviable on merchandise imported or exported by British subjects to be one-half of the tariff duties.

Here the British subject is brought in, in a somewhat new position. It is clear that the idea of foreign ownership had crept in, and accordingly the Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Spanish and Italian treaties, all of later date, give the right of sending goods under transit pass to the merchants of the several nationalities. It is true that the Chefoo Convention states that "so far as imports are concerned, the nationality of the person possessing and carrying these is immaterial," but it is not therefore useless to refer to what has gone before. There is no doubt that an arrangement most favourable not only to the foreign merchant but to the world in general, if there be any truth in the doctrines of free trade, was nearly nullified by laxity, or by a want of knowledge of the details of commerce on the part of those who drew up the later treaties. The sale of foreign names to Chinese hongs only had the effect of bringing goods, which had a substantial right to transport under transit pass, technically within the provisions of regulations which did not accord with the treaties under which they were framed; and if we cannot altogether approve of the system, we cannot admit that the whole of the blame should rest on the shoulders of those who practise it.

At Chinkiang, the inward transit pass system seems established on a firm basis. At Hankow we are told that for many years it was practically a dead

letter, although "*Foreigners* possessed the undoubted right of sending foreign goods inland on payment of half the import tariff rate." Now, however, we hear the whole aspect of affairs is changed, and "*Foreign goods* relieved of all burdens and restrictions find their way" inland in yearly increasing quantities.

At Pakhoi we are told that a pass for a bale of cotton yarn had been obtained, but had not yet been used. There is room here we should think for a development of the trade, but there is room in other places also. It is often more profitable for the merchant to pay the illegal squeezes on his own goods than to fight for the rights of the whole foreign community, and there is a large field of usefulness for the Consuls of all nations in seeing that no hindrances to this trade are permitted to exist. It is clear from the Customs reports that additional taxes are constantly levied by petty officials in defiance of treaty rights.

The outward transit pass system seems not to flourish. At Chinkiang provisional rules have been made regarding this trade, and Mr. Kleinwächter says:—"These rules indeed would seem perfectly framed in this respect, that under their provisions, while the issue of these (outward) transit passes is still confined to foreigners, the formal declaration before the Consul of ownership of the produce to be brought from the interior is silently ignored; for this declaration to the disadvantage of the would-be honest merchant, did, in nine cases out of ten, as was its only possible result, merely lead to wholesale perjury on the part of unscrupulous pedlars. In lieu thereof, and more reasonably, the treaty emphasis is solely laid on the foreign destination of the produce concerned." With the ideas or doctrines underlying these remarks we cannot altogether agree. It cannot be pretended for a moment that the treaties ever gave the right of transport under transit pass to any but foreign-owned produce, nor is it easy to see how conditions relating to the transit of Chinese-owned native produce in the interior of the country could be introduced into any foreign treaty. Until the foreigner has some interest in the goods, it is impossible that they can form the subject of foreign treaties. It appears, therefore, to us that to bring down native-owned goods under foreign names is to put goods which are in truth outside of the provisions of the treaty technically within them. It is of course an open question how much interest the foreigner ought to have in the goods, and it may be admitted that a very slight interest is sufficient, but it is only when the transit duty is less than the local charges that passes are asked for, and although the Chinese have conceded to foreigners the right to transport their goods at the lower rate, what they do with their own native goods and their own people in their

own country is their own affair, and they have an undoubted right to require that the foreigner applying for the pass should have a substantial interest in the goods. It is dangerous to mix up requests for revision of treaties or improvements in the fiscal administration of China with demands for the strict fulfilment of treaty obligations. Everyone interested in trade is entitled to complain when his rights are surrendered without his consent and even without his knowledge, and to demand justice in the future even if the treaty obligations bear hardly on the Chinese, but he has no similar right to demand alterations in the internal administration of China, no matter how beneficial they appear to him to be.

We are however to some extent prepared to judge of means by their effects, and we shall rejoice if the provisional rules at Chinkiang eventually lead to a development of the outward transit trade, and, indirectly, the export trade of China.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

As the condition of Ireland continues to be the burning question in Home politics, so much so that Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the subject are the only portion of his speech at the Guildhall telegraphed to us by Reuter's Company, we make no apology for returning to it. The shocking murder of Lord Mountmorres had just before late mails left accentuated English interest in the question, and the newspapers are full of accounts of Land League meetings and suggestions for the cure of Ireland's disorders. Mr. Parnell, who at one time seemed capable of better things, has descended to the level of the popular agitator. His tirades now contain nothing more than that the iniquitous system of landlords is to be abolished; and when, as happens at every meeting, the shot-gun is suggested by his audience as the readiest instrument for the abolition of the order, he merely offers some half-hearted words of dissuasion. The only wonder is that the landlords have not by this time formed a league in self-defence to abolish the agitators.

To the literature of the subject a most valuable addition has lately been made in the shape of a series of letters on Irish affairs addressed by M. de Molinari to the *Journal des Débats*. The author is a Belgian economist, who has devoted much of his time to questions connected with agriculture and industry; and coming from a little country distinguished for its proficiency in both directions, his letters have a *prima facie* authority which is confirmed by their contents. Travelling in Ireland this summer for the very purpose of forming an independent opinion on that country's difficulties, he offers her in his letters the inestimable advantage of seeing herself as others see her. He is not biased by any preconceived opinions of the excellence of the English

Government in Ireland or the necessity and equity of the Land League; he is an educated and competent observer doing his best to gather all the facts of the case and deduce the best possible opinions from his observations. His remarks therefore are of great value to all who wish to penetrate the sorrows of Ireland as deeply as they can, although they may not contain the last words that can be said on the subject; and it is interesting to compare them with the views of Professor Leone Levi, to which we drew attention some short time since.

M. de Molinari does not deny that Ireland suffers. She labours under one of the worst forms of poverty—agrarian pauperism. Two-fifths of the occupiers of the soil, representing one million souls, have scarcely the means of living in a good year, and come within a measurable distance of starvation in a bad year. But this disease in Ireland is aggravated by the doctors. They have gathered together from all quarters, doctors political, socialistic, philanthropic, revolutionary and Parliamentary, wildly disputing and seeking to try upon the country the virtue of their several panaceas. Of these panaceas one of the most mischievous is Home Rule. England will never, can never, consent to a Repeal of the Union; and if by any accident Ireland could become independent, her taxation would be at least doubled, for fully half of the money now spent on her by the United Government is provided by England and Scotland. There is little reason to believe that were she allowed her own Parliament, she would be any gainer by the change; for while all Government institutions in Ireland leave nothing to be desired, her municipal arrangements, which are in her own hands, are slipshod and defective everywhere. The independence of Ireland would be certainly followed by a bitter contest between the North and South; the North, which contains the capital and the industry of the country, would gain the mastery, Protestant ascendancy would be re-established, and the Catholic South would come once more to England begging to be relieved from its chains.

M. de Molinari describes at length the programme of the Land League. He holds that the agitators are truly guilty of the blood of the victims of agrarian outrage; it is they who pass judgment on the landlords, and they cannot wash their hands of the blood if the people they have excited execute their judgments according to their accustomed barbarous method: And should the Land League succeed in stopping the payment of rents, the tenants will gain nothing. The good tenants can already make a living out of the land, and good tenants are too rare and too valuable to a landlord to be harshly treated. The bad tenants who muddle along on wretched little strips of land with processes as old as the days of the Pharaohs would

merely have a trifle more to spend in whiskey if they had no rent to provide. The abolition of landlords means the withdrawal from the country of more than half its capital; and the soil requires all the capital of landlords and tenants alike for two or three generations.

M. de Molinari proceeds to attack the Ulster custom. It enables the outgoing tenant to sell his goodwill to his successor, but this very bonus to the tenant who leaves handicaps the in-comer during his whole tenancy. He pays in fact two rents, one to the landlord, while the other is the interest on the sum he has paid to his predecessor. If the prosperity of the North of Ireland were due to this custom, Donegal, where also it prevails, would not be one of the most miserable districts in Ireland. Peasant proprietorship is equally unsuited to a people who have never learnt the thrifty ways of the French and Belgian agriculturists; and to make the Government the great proprietor would substitute for the present a landlord who could never remit his rents, and would ten times intensify the hatred which the Irishman is taught to feel for the Saxon oppressor. What is wanted is to let Nature alone. Let the petty farmers, who are now on the verge of starvation, emigrate or become labourers. This process is going on now; year by year the average size of farms in Ireland is being enlarged, and with larger farms come more scientific ways of farming, and gradually lessening danger of famine. But to allow Nature to take her own course does not suit the political professors who grow famous on their country's misfortunes, and our author states it as his final conclusion, that Ireland suffers not only from her maladies, but also from her doctors.

BUDDHISM.

We may perhaps seem to have laid ourselves open to a charge of exaggeration when, in another column, we speak of the claims of Buddhism to a respectful, nay almost an affectionate, reception at the hands of mankind. Just as when the light and sweetness of Christianity are commended to those wavering in belief or altogether sceptical, the only form of Christianity which can prove influential is that pure and original form sketched by the Founder of the religion, so when Buddhism is spoken of as in its way a great and helpful revelation, what is meant is the doctrine of Gautama undefaced by glosses and undefiled by later sacerdotalism. Thus unspoiled, Buddhism is a religion of morality based on human emotion. Profound pity lies at the root of it, a pity excited by the contemplation of the myriad evils that encompass all living beings and that seem to be inseparable from personal existence. If thus inseparable, the supreme remedy must be in the loss of consciousness, in

absorption into the unutterable calm wherein is neither sensation nor perception nor emotion. We cannot distinguish such a condition from annihilation, but there is good reason to believe that before Buddhism was reduced to a system and propped up on metaphysical supports, as long in fact as it remained merely a religion protesting against the tyranny of Brahmanism, Nirvana was conceived as a state of repose untroubled by successive births and deaths. It is difficult if not impossible to re-construct the life of Gautama, for what has reached modern days in the way of legendary biography may probably have been invented by devout persons who desired to exhibit the development of his teaching. It would seem, however, that while in the enjoyment of all that the world offers of wealth and happiness, accident brought him face to face with poverty, disease, old age and approaching death in the person of a beggar whose manifold misfortunes opened up to him a new sphere of contemplation. Those who have studied a young child's awe at first beholding death will realise the revolution which declared itself in the highly-strung mental organisation of the Indian prince. Inevitable fate was there; death, which strikes impartially at palace gates and hovel doors. There was no exit but into pessimism, and indeed though unacknowledged in words this belief lies at the foundation of all moral and religious systems, as is evidenced by their professed search for something ever better than last attained. The vast agony of earth, the vanity of its joys, the anguish of its pains which await all pleasures as their natural fulfilment even as age awaits youth, loss awaits love, and death lies in ambush for life; such was the eternally renewed problem which Gautama sought to solve. To him, as to thousands before and after him, the dilemma presented itself—either there is a God or there is not; if there be, then if he be good he is not omnipotent, and if he be omnipotent he is not good. For after all, the predominance of evil is what gives rise to every theistic, atheistic or paratheistic system of philosophy. Men are naturally disposed to seek a Father in Heaven, but by their nature too they are compelled to seek in him infinite power and infinite goodness. Then comes the dilemma, and next by logical necessity either negation of a personal divinity, or the virtual deification of an impersonal, indifferent and remorseless fate which, so to speak, set the universe spinning by a kick. Failing then anything to be done for it, the cry of the Kosmos is, "What shall I do to be saved?" and this was the cry which rang in Gautama's ears. To leave his more than royal state, to lighten the curse on all creation by saving man from the wealth of woe shared by him with all living things, this was his impulse, but how to discover the omnipotent truth was his

difficulty. In his initial self-sacrifice he had already half discovered it; the modern gospel of altruism stood revealed independent of, or rather antagonistic to, any doctrine postulating a supreme lawgiver. "In man lies the only hope for man," and mortifications and penances designed to mollify a deity are fruitless for the race, and at best of but problematical value for the individual. For who knows whether there be any gods, or if there be, whether they are eternal? What we may know is that there is a fixed decree ordering what is in exact accordance with what has been. There is too a progress, but one which indicates a power moving indeed towards good, but slaying or saving inexorably and without passion. Obedience to the universal law is, therefore, man's highest and only duty. It is not for him to question, or seek, or strive, above all not to wrong, for in him as he approaches perfection all passion is hushed. The good he sees, that is he humbly to seek to do by diminishing the sum of human sorrow. He is to preach mercy by proving himself merciful. And lastly, forasmuch as pity and need make all flesh kin, the highest selfish good is found in devotion to the extended self, or altruism is absorbed and swallowed up in a purified and transcendental egoism.

How closely this teaching coincides with all that there is best in every past or existing religion is obvious enough. Reduced to practical formulæ it is thus summed up in Mr. Edwin Arnold's exquisite poem, *The Light of Asia* :—

Kill not—for Pity's sake—and lest ye slay
The meaneast thing upon its upward way.
Give freely and receive, but take from none
By greed or force or fraud, what is his own.
Bear not false witness, slander not, nor lie;
Truth is the speech of inward purity.
Shun drugs and drinks which work the wit
abuse;
Clear minds, clean bodies, need no Sôma
juice.
Touch not thy neighbour's wife, neither
commit
Sins of the flesh unlawful and unfit.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS.

If anybody takes the trouble to observe the movements of a young infant he will find that so long as example and the unconscious training of its mother make no impression on it, it uses its right and left hands indiscriminately for all the purposes which it is capable of fulfilling. The preference for the right hand at later periods of life is obviously in great measure the result of teaching, for there is a very much larger number of persons than would at first be thought who use the right and left hands indiscriminately, and a smaller though still very respectable number who use the left to the effacement of the right. Thus, statistics carefully gathered at Larbert in Scotland prove that among children in ordinary life, twelve per cent. are left-handed, while among imbecile children 68 per cent. are right-handed and 32

per cent. left-handed or indifferent. The numbers supplied by imbecile children are very valuable. For, as such children are necessarily difficult to influence either by training or example, we should expect a larger ratio of left-handed and indifferent children were the comparative use of the two hands governed altogether by chance. On the other hand, training does not offer a complete explanation, else, as more or less pains are taken in the case of all ordinary children to make them avoid the seeming awkwardness of using the left hand, we should not find so many as 12 per cent. of left-handed among them. As a rule, the right arm is more muscular than the left, and the spine in the middle region is slightly curved towards the right side. It has been noted that in left-handed people the converse holds true, but this is certainly not an invariable rule. Out of 200 patients admitted consecutively to one of the foreign hospitals for Chinese in Shanghai, 23, or 11.5 per cent., were able to use chopsticks with the left-hand; and out of these, eight, or four per cent., could not use them with the right. In five out of these eight, the usual slight curvature to the right was observed, and in three no curvature could be detected. There was no apparent difference between the two sides of the body as to muscular development. The observation is incomplete, because adults and children, males and females were massed together indiscriminately. So far as it goes, however, it shows that in China as in Europe by far the greater number of people taken at random are right-handed, and the same observation holds true for all parts of the globe, for all periods of history (witness the Egyptian, Assyrian and Greek sculptures) and for all stages of civilisation. When the Children of Israel went up against Gibeah, the forces opposed to them were 26,700 men, out of whom there were 700 left-handed who could sling stones at a hair-breadth and not miss. Of course we can place no confidence in these figures, but the mere mention of the fact shows that left-handedness was then and there something exceptional. Seeing then that chance and education are alike insufficient to account for the phenomenon, we are led to ask what may be the true starting-point of the predominance of the right side. Inasmuch as impulses to movement proceed from the brain, while the seats of those impulses in the two lateral halves into which the brain is divided are situated on sides respectively opposite to those sides of the body wherein the movements are effected, it is natural to look to a comparison of the left half of the brain with the right half for an explanation. It is known that in the vast majority of human beings the portion of the brain which presides over articulate speech forms part of the left hemisphere, and from the highly specialised movements which are thus originated

and controlled it might reasonably be inferred that the left side of the brain enjoys higher functional activity than the right, an enhanced activity in which the centres which preside over manual execution would probably share. Now it is a fact that in the adult the right side of the brain is generally heavier than the left, which goes rather against the hypothesis. But Luys, an eminent French anatomist, asserts that at birth the left hemisphere is the heavier, and is, moreover, more developed than the right in the region where experiment shows that the centres for movement lie. This initial difference supplies, according to him, the initial tendency to right-handedness, and in support of his view may be brought forward the fact that in a few instances of left-handedness in imbecile children, the right half of the brain was found to be the heavier. An attempt has been made to draw conclusions from the external conformation of the skull, which in a more or less rough way answers to the conformation of the brain. The uncertainty of the correspondence and the fact that extended observations have hitherto been made on imbeciles only, vitiate such conclusions. Nor, even were they reliable, would they count for much. For although out of sixty right-handed children, fifty gave evidence of corresponding brain development, while only ten showed a greater probable development of the right hemisphere, yet out of twelve left-handed children, while seven favoured the rule, five went against it.

The answer to the question of cause is still therefore only at best a probable one. One practical deduction, notwithstanding the uncertainty which hangs about the general solution, may be drawn; namely, that when a child is found to be left-handed no attempt should be made to de-educate the left hand, while attention should be directed towards bringing the right up to a level with it.

REVIEW.

Chinese Buddhism: A Volume of Sketches, by Joseph Edkins, D.D.; London, Trubner & Co., 1880.

We have long had on our conscience the neglect wherewith we have treated the Rev. Dr. Edkins's treatise on *Chinese Buddhism*. Whatever proceeds from his pen in elucidation of Chinese language, history or religion, demands by the mere fact of its source, attentive and respectful consideration. Yet it would be well-nigh impossible in any proper sense of the word to review this latest contribution to our common stock of knowledge about China. Consisting, as the book does, of papers written at intervals during the past quarter of a century, there is too little coherence in it to make it possible to treat it as a whole, while it is too voluminous to admit of critical examination. Added to this is the impossibility of verifying all the quotations and translations which are for the most part taken from works wholly

inaccessible to the ordinary student. Yet without some such process, carried out if not fully at least sufficiently to test the faithfulness of the author's representations of his native authorities, it would be merely farcical to profess to criticise. Not that we doubt that such a careful analysis would redound to Dr. Edkins's credit. There are writers on special subjects who enjoy such a reputation that the truest homage possible to pay them is to search minutely into the value of the least of their utterances. Dr. Edkins belongs to this class which shares with Truth herself the right to that particular kind of deference which we have just indicated. As therefore any such examination is out of the question, we must perforce content ourselves with a rapid glance at the information given, accepting it all on the credit of the giver.

The rise of Buddhism in China dates from the latter half of the first century of our era, and a voluminous literature stretching from the earliest times attests the rise and progress of the new faith in its Chinese home, and the various modifications introduced into the philosophical system on which it was based. In the Buddhist classics we have the life and faith of India mirrored as they were two thousand years ago, and for this reason the Chinese biographies of the Sage bear the imprint of the Indian imagination and are altogether wanting in the calm and conscientious adherence to facts and dates which characterises Chinese annals uncontaminated by exotic influences. That a great moral teachers should appear, as Buddha frequently does, in the character of a magician or conjuror is obviously alien to Chinese ways of thinking, and makes us doubtful about the degree of authority to be accorded to a whole whereof the parts are clearly apocryphal. But where the incidents in his life are such as to commend themselves at once as natural and meritorious both to the Indian biographers and to the Chinese copyists we feel on surer ground, and have no difficulty in accepting the existing Chinese versions as fairly representative of the lost originals. Sakyamuni's assumption of a beggar's garb and his mission to Benares, where he discoursed to Brahmins, fire-worshippers and the careless men of the world who flocked to the great city, are no doubt historical. Like the gentle Jewish teacher whom he preceded by six centuries, he taught the equality of mankind, and admitted women to the spiritual privileges which were at once means and ends to his moral teaching. There is a fate which rules the universe, impersonal but strictly just, a fate which in consequence of the saturation of the Chinese philosophic mind with Buddhist conceptions, reappears in the pantheism of Chu-fu-tsze, as *Li*. We are certain to go wrong if we apply Western terminology to Oriental systems of thought, and Dr. Edkins seems to us to have fallen into error in speaking of Buddhist *atheism*, and of the atheistic influences exercised on Chu-fu-tsze's philosophy by Buddhism. Between atheism and the pantheism which Chu-fu-tsze approached, there is a great gulf fixed. Indeed, pure atheism is so difficult of definition, that it would be well were the term expelled from scientific language, but

left within reach as an opprobrious epithet at the service of heated controversialists.

The more we learn about Buddhism as divested of all its supernatural and legendary trappings, the more are we struck by the depth and width of the genius which conceived it as a system. It applies itself to every department of human life, supplying practical precepts for the guidance of conduct in its minutest details as well as philosophical doctrines or religious dogmas, call them which we will; which we may reject, but certainly cannot despise. And it has this manifest advantage over the Christian system that all the supernatural portion of the fabric can be removed without in the smallest degree affecting the stability of the remainder. The value of the doctrine is not staked on the historical truth of any one incredible interference with the sequences of Nature. Alongside of the speculative views held regarding the moral government of the universe are directions for the acquirement of happiness which include such prosaic, every-day matters as the sinking of wells, improving of roads and building of bridges. In a word, among all the faiths that have appeared among mankind the most reasonable and the only one which has never been in itself a source of mischief, is Buddhism. Corrupted, even horribly corrupted, it has undoubtedly been, but the fact just mentioned is pure matter of history which may be accounted for in various ways but can neither be traversed nor gainsaid. It should surely give pause to those who seek to replace Buddhism by something of at least doubtful superiority. This, we are aware, is not the conclusion which a distinguished missionary would desire to have drawn from a book in which he strives to depict what to him is a system of religion to be conquered and expelled from its strongholds, but it is at least a proof of the impartiality with which he has fulfilled his task.

As a historical work of reference, Dr. Edkins's work will prove invaluable, but it contains too many bare facts to be assimilated and kept in mind all at the same time. Many of the incidental references to Chinese ways of thinking which are scattered here and there through the volume are worthy to be gathered together. Thus, a Confucianist arguing with a Buddhist, says "the soul is to the body as sharpness to the knife. The soul cannot continue to exist after the destruction of the body more than sharpness can remain when the knife is no more." It would be hard to find a more profound utterance. Another anticipates all that in modern days we find to say against the doctrine of rewards and punishments. "To be urged by the desire of heaven to the performance of virtue cannot bear comparison with doing what is right for its own sake. To keep the body under restraint from the fear of hell is not so good as to govern the heart from a feeling of duty. Acts of worship performed for the sake of obtaining forgiveness of sins, do not spring from piety. A gift made to secure a hundred-fold recompense to the giver cannot come from pure inward sincerity."

We have dipped here and there into Dr. Edkins's book, fishing up something well worth having at each dive. It remains for our readers to test for themselves the value of the volume taken as a whole.

SOME ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

No one will, we imagine, be careful to answer Mr. Grant Allen, who in a startling paper (*Contemporary Review* for October) propounds the query, *Why Keep India?* The possession of this vast continent is costly alike in blood and treasure; it alone gives England an interest in the Eastern Question, and thus plunges her into difficulties with European Powers; it probably weakens her military strength by preventing concentration of her armies and fleets which ought to be always in a position to protect her from invasion, and her commerce from interference. Its loss need not exclude English cottons from India, and anyhow India seems likely within a few decades to be exclusively an exporter of manufactured cotton goods; it would lighten national expenditure, for India has never paid her way; it would close the existing school "of militarism, of predatory tastes and aggressive instincts, and of organised brutality." To the question what would be the fate of the Indian peoples left to the mercy of rival adventurers, a chaos of bandits, free-lances and petty princes, all hateful and hating one another, "the answer is simply this—the problem is not one of practical politics at all." And thus after leading his readers a dance through catalogues of what are very real and practical benefits and evils, Mr. Grant Allen informs us that he was indulging in a mere dialectical exercise like that awful weekly discussion about Hannibal whether he should march on the city from Cannæ or retire with his dripping battalions, which used to drive the hearers mad in Juvenal's day. But supposing the question were asked in earnest, the suggested solution is certainly not one to be arrived at without consideration of a vast number of subsidiary questions which are not so much as glanced at. Such, for instance, as the moral effect on England and on her neighbours of any voluntary abandonment of acquired territory. We should have men and ships set free, it is true, to guard our narrow insular boundaries and our coast, but would the spirit of the people remain the same, or its prestige, wherein lies half or more than half of any nation's physical strength as against her rivals? Commerce would assuredly soon follow abandoned territory into other hands. If, some hundreds of years hence, there should exist a consolidated, self-supporting and self-governing Indian Empire holding to the English Crown by some such tie as binds the Colonies, the question may at that remote period enter into the region of practical politics. But until then such schoolboy exercises as Mr. Allen's may be qualified as merely useless only when they do not prove distinctly mischievous.—The Rev. Henry Lansdell, who appears to be connected with some English missionary society, contributes an interesting account of a journey made last summer through Siberia. He was struck by the excellence of the

means of transit along the route which he followed, but it is only a narrow strip of land on either side of the principal land and water highways which is inhabited by Russians or brought under cultivation. No less than thirty native tribes or nations occupy Asiatic Russia, and the most of these are hunters. The land is marvelously fertile, and the annual rent per acre over a belt some 600 miles wide to the north of the Obi is 3½d. Abundant cereal crops are raised "by scratching the surface," a fact of vast importance when taken in connexion with the recently proved possibility of reaching the Obi by sea in about three weeks. Mr. Lansdell found that the generally received accounts of systematic barbarity practised on the Siberian exiles are grossly exaggerated. The convicts are well fed and clothed, and no very strict account is kept of the amount of work they do. They are allowed nine hours' sleep out of the twenty-four in summer, and twelve in winter, and are permitted many indulgences, such as the receipt of money and correspondence from friends. The account given of various aboriginal tribes dwelling in the Amoor territory is full of interest, and the description of Nikolaiefsk and Vladivostok will well repay perusal as more modern than anything elsewhere accessible in print.—The great question of the day is treated under two aspects by Sir Edward Fry and Mr. John Rae respectively. The former, under the title of *Theology and Materialism*, enumerates the evidences of design in nature offered by the molecular constitution of matter so far as it is known or surmised. No theory however beautiful, simple or elaborate does more than co-ordinate phenomena; "whatever has been put into atoms by way of definition can be got out of them by the way of effect, but nothing more. The facts of physics and chemistry admit of being stated in terms of molecules and atoms, and molecules and atoms so defined are of course adequate as causes of the effects from which the causes were, in fact, deduced." But life, consciousness and emotion cannot be accounted for by any of the physical phenomena presented by the matter of which animal bodies are composed. There is therefore a residuum which is at any expositor's service, but which, if explicable at all, must be explained by the existence of something extra-material.—Mr. Rae discusses *Recent Speculations on Primitive Religion* in a spirit purely critical, going over the ground already laboured by Spencer, Max Müller and many others, pointing out at what points all the theories hitherto advanced fail to account for the observed phenomena, and justly concluding that nothing has as yet been established beyond the fact of the universality among mankind of some vague notion of an invisible power external to individual men.—The *Contemporary* closes with a definitive history of the persecution of Galileo by the Roman Inquisition, from the pen of Professor Reusch, who has examined the original documents and has thus been enabled to upset the legend of torture as well as to bring Galileo's vacillating and occasionally tricky conduct into light. The writer is bitterly anti-Roman in his sympathies. His paper, by the way, is defaced

by the most ridiculous misprints in the Latin quotations.

On opening the *Nineteenth Century* one naturally turns first to the translation of Liu's diary, kept during his joint mission to England with Kuo in 1876. The Minister starts with the conviction that the great emperors and statesmen of China were by no means inferior in ability or wisdom to the men of the West, and as they did not introduce railways or countenance mining there is nothing to be said in favour of either. The English are ignorant of everything except the road to wealth, and along this they are rushing headlong to ruin, while China in placid wisdom regards them with a pitying eye. The Japanese are contemptible on account of their ready acceptance of foreign ideas; yet for all that there is something, however unimportant, in European civilisation, for on the whole a London street is somewhat wider, somewhat cleaner and better paved and somewhat better lighted at night than a street in Peking. But this is a small matter. China is in possession of that wisdom of the prudent which is to understand his way, and she has not yet learned that in much of wisdom such as she has got is much grief.—Again turns up the inevitable discussion of religious matters. Mr. Frederick Harrison subjects to ruthless criticism the foundations of existing creeds, condemning all as supernatural and hypothetical, and claiming that human religion must rest on human morality and rational philosophy and science. This will be so, no doubt when the human family reaches that ultimate stage of perfection towards which (according to Mr. Herbert Spencer) it is hastening. The worst of it is that about that time the world will (also according to Mr. Herbert Spencer) have become uninhabitable. Meanwhile, something in the shape of a religion based on emotion is absolutely indispensable, for if it be not supplied, people will supply themselves with it.—Following out a line of thought precisely similar to that pursued by Mr. Justice Fry, the Bishop of Carlisle in a friendly criticism of Professor Huxley's *Crayfish*, insists that all philosophical investigations, when pushed to the limits of our powers, transcend the material universe and carry the minds into regions in which physical science does not find itself.—An excellent article on Alexander Dumas père must not be left unread.

Outports.

NINGPO.

Happy and ever-to-be-envied little town, existing in all the security of harmless insignificance, unnoticed and unenvied by the world! Without ambition, without riches, without learning, and all their train of troubles and cares, why, I ask, do you seek distinction through empty titles, high-sounding official names and useless institutions? Why not be happy in your littleness, and leave to wiser heads and sterner stuff the ruling of the world's cares and troubles? But little minds ever seek to soar beyond their sphere, and I suppose you are like all who have gone before, ever ready to be imposed upon, ever ready to growl at the imposition, but spiritless enough to submit to

gross indignities, whatever they may be, that may be put upon you. Shades of departed residents, look upon us and see to what we have come! A Scavenger Corps, a Road Committee, a Customs Police force and *Lekin* station.

A Scavenger Corps, foresooth! Tell me the use, the utility, the anything but utter worthlessness of this institution? Has it any use, or is it an empty title, and for the money monthly subscribed for its support, the fund that is necessary to keep up the dignity of the Road Committee, are the streets ever swept? are the offensive street corners ever washed down and cleansed? Nay. The streets are, indeed, little better than a public latrine, and the offensive sights and odours render them almost impassable. If we are to have the institution, work it as it should be worked, and good might then come of it, but as the work is now carried on, it is a public nuisance.

The Road Committee—save the mark! This probably is the body of councillors supported from the Scavenger Corps funds, and most likely accounts for the three dirty coolies who constitute the Corps in question, and what may be the province of the three ubiquitous individuals forming the Committee, I am fain to think they know not themselves; and unless it be the compiling of the annual report which is issued, it would be difficult to find what they have to do. They are ashamed to be associated with the Scavenger Corps, though they take charge of its fate, that is the spending of the money which is raised from gullible individuals to support it.

The Customs Police Force. This is indeed something to be proud of, something to be thankful for, something to laugh in one's sleeves about as having been worried out of the Taotai; and, best of all, something that does not cost the foreigner a cent. Besides, it gives bread and butter to a gallant war-stained warrior, and renders our Settlement and our property twice as insecure as it ever was before. The Road Committee and the Customs Police Force appear to run in a groove together; they are to all appearances indivisible. The history of the reign of the Commissioner of Customs as Superintendent of Police, furnishes an edifying picture of the cares and vexations inseparable from sovereignty, and a solemn warning to all who are ambitious to attain a seat of honour. Though supported in triumph by the Scavenger Corps, Road Committee, and their hangers-on, and crowned in momentary victory in leading his brave force to the attack of Chinese residents, his exultation must be checked by observing the abuses that have sprung up during his short term of power. The *Lekin* portion of the duties (?) of the Police Force seem to some extent abandoned, for the reason that business being very bad, there is not enough squeeze to feed the regular harpies. Every chance is eagerly caught at by the professional runners, leaving nothing for comparative outsiders like the "Customs Police Force." In default of this means of ensuring an income, another and equally honourable one is resorted to. It is a dangerous thing to do, but there is literally nothing else to engage the attention of the Force. There are no rowdies here, have not been for years—there are no rows amongst the naturally peaceful natives, and there is not enough valuable property in the whole Settlement to make it worth while to get up a robbery. A few silver-plated spoons, perhaps, and electro-plated curry dishes might be found in the dwellings of the mighty ones, but otherwise thieves find little inducement to come here, and, like the rest of the world, despise Ningpo; especially as a field for the exercise of their peculiar profession. The new departure is the system of entering private houses and seizing private individuals on the suspicion of gambling. The fines imposed are at times so exorbitant that the

unfortunate person cannot pay them; in consequence he is marched off to the city, where punishment is given him, and eventually, perhaps, he is liberated on finding the money levied on him as a fine realised by sale, it may be, of his house and lands. In the midst of all our troubles with these institutions that bore and oppress us with their heavy inertness and their utter worthlessness, one ray of hope dawned upon me this morning. I read with feelings as near akin to joy as a Ningpo foreign resident can ever have, that the *Mosquito* was to be removed from Newchwang. We have noticed since this news became generally known, through the columns of the *N.-C. Daily News*, that a portentous gloom hangs lowering over our fair settlement. It may be—the wish is father to the thought—that a grandiloquent circular, emanating from that grave body the Road Committee, may make its appearance, informing residents that Newchwang has taken into serious consideration the offer made them recently, and that we may make ourselves easy as to getting quit of our enemies. I look forward therefore with eager expectancy to each incoming mail from the North, hoping it may bring the final decision of that august and important body of talent, wit, and honesty, called the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce. In view of the defenceless state they will be left in, through the hard-heartedness of Sir Thos. Wade, by the removal of the *Mosquito*, we cannot but look for a reply favourable to my view, the total removal of the "Customs Police Force," "Road Committee" and "Scavenger Corps" to the pleasant regions of the North. I confess that my delight at the faint prospect of this transfer was somewhat modified by the contemplation of the fearful calamity that must befall the world if an exodus of the inhabitants of Newchwang should really be seriously contemplated; and it behoves me to be temperate in my tone towards our Northern friends! To run the risk of grafting the business ideas of such an excellent community on a body of residents at another port in China would be too serious an infliction to tamely submit to. The best means must be used to keep them at home, and if the gunboat is removed, we at Ningpo offer to bless them with our obsolete institutions; and we hope our offer will be accepted.

I have now regaled you with a delectable picture of the thriving state of affairs down here, our hopes and our fears. Not one bit of blue sky have we seen, figuratively speaking, during the stormy season just passing, and the clouds are again gathering up from all points of the compass. I shall be much mistaken in my forebodings if we do not have rattling weather socially during the next few months.

FOOCHOW.

Li (勒) Futai left this port on the 23rd Nov. for Formosa, on his semi-annual tour to that place.

The progress made in the construction of the telegraph line leading to the yamens in the city is very fair for Chinese. The poles have all been erected, and it but now remains for the wire and apparatus to be put up.

A native woman residing in the suburbs, whose three children succumbed to the fever, and whose grief was unbounded, has committed suicide by throwing herself down a well. The body, when discovered two days later, was so inflated that it was with great difficulty the same was extricated.

But little further news can be gleaned regarding the loss of the steamer *Douglas*. It seems, however, that the Chinese gunboat had to fire on the fishermen and pirates who thickly infest the neighbourhood of

Haitan Straits, in order to keep them off the wreck, not, however, until they had looted a great quantity of the vessel's gear, rigging, spare spars, &c. The lawless crowd are said to number quite two thousand, all waiting for the gunboats to leave, when it is thought that they will make a rush and general wreckage will follow. The s.s. *Namoa*, which arrived here on the 21st, stopped en route and salvaged a portion of the cargo. The cargo salvaged consisted of 15 chests of opium, 183 pigs of lead and 80 slabs of tin; the opium is to be sold at auction, we understand, for the benefit of the parties concerned. The *Namoa* also brought to Foochow the officers and crew of the *Douglas*, with the exception of the captain, who remains behind in charge of the wreck. As yet we have ascertained no news as to the result of the search for the rock whereon the *Douglas* struck, as investigated by H.M.S. *Sheldrake* and *Swinger*. The *Douglas* was built expressly for Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co. in 1873, and was the favourite boat of the Company.

The work on the new Recreation Ground and Race Course has been started in full force during the past week, and from what we can learn, it is quite possible that the forthcoming races will take place thereon instead of at the Tartar Camp, as in former years gone by. Training is in full vigour at the Camp, and but two or three of our local racers are behind time. Mr. Falk's pony *Brutus* has been suffering for a long time with "softening of the bones," and he has had to be shot. Mr. Yorke's long distance pony *Reichsfreiherr* met with a serious accident the other day on the new Race Course. He was endeavouring to clear an obstruction, when he stumbled and fell, injuring himself severely. His rider was not hurt. Several of the Northern racers are expected, and one arrived on the 23rd by the *Haesen*, viz., *Zip*, the winner of two Shanghai races.—*Herald*.

In our Foochow correspondent's letter, which appeared in our issue of the 18th ultimo, it was stated that "The vexed question, re the land for the Foochow Race Course has at last been amicably settled. The Chinese authorities have, through the mediation of the Commissioner of Customs, withdrawn the objectionable clauses in the lease." We notice that Mr. C. Hannen, the Commissioner of Customs, writes to the *Herald* saying that as an individual member of the community and one of the Stewards of the Fokien Race Club, he joined in the unanimous protest against some of the clauses of the original lease (which were afterwards modified,) but this was effected, not through his mediation, but on a representation of the matter to the lessors by H.B.M. Consul, to whom alone is due the credit of bringing these lengthened negotiations to a successful termination.

AMOY.

H.M.S. *Magpie*, Captain R. H. Napier, R. N., arrived here on the 21st Nov. from Swatow.

We learn that a prize to be called the "Bankers' Plate" has been presented for the Amoy Races by the Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Agents of the Oriental Bank, Chartered Mercantile Bank and Chartered Bank.

The Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has also presented a cup to be called the "Bank Cup"; this is in lieu of the "Way-fong Cup" which he presented last meeting, and was won by *Driving Cloud*.

At an early hour on the morning of the 19th Nov. we were rudely awakened from our slumber by an alarm of fire, and on hastening to the spot found the angry element raging with great fury at the warehouses of Messrs. Tung Pan, Singapore traders, and Messrs. Man Yeck, the

well-known dealers in English yarns and piece goods. The fire engine belonging to the Royal Insurance Company, of which Messrs. Boyd & Co. are agents at this port, was promptly on the spot and performed most effectively as long as the water-carriers kept the well of the engine supplied with the needful. The water cart belonging to the local insurance offices did good work, as also did another small engine, we think, the property of Mr. Tuck Suey, and by their united efforts the fire was finally got under about 6.30 a.m. A considerable quantity of tea intended for exportation to the Straits was burned, and the contents of Messrs. Man Yek's hong, as well as the buildings. It is fortunate that the conflagration did not extend any farther. Next door to the places destroyed was an oil-shop, which, if it had caught, would have seriously endangered some of the hongs on the foreign Concession, and loss to the insurance offices would have ensued.—*Gazette*.

HONGKONG.

From the number of houses that come to grief in the course of a year in Hongkong without any visible cause, we are inclined to the belief that the requirements of the Building Ordinance have either been neglected in the past or else that its provisions are inadequate for the purpose. On the night of the 17th Nov., one of the godowns in Hing Loong-lane, near MacDonald's Slip, stored with flour, sugar and rice, came down with a crash, burying the contents in the debris of the building. Fortunately there was no one inside or near the place at the time of the occurrence. This is the third godown that has fallen within the last few months in the same line of flimsily-built structures.

About six o'clock on the morning of the 18th Nov., a most daring robbery with violence was committed in the old Oriental Hotel buildings, the victim being Mrs. Snelling. It appears that Mrs. Snelling's house-boy had a friend visiting him who slept with him the night before, and knowing that Mrs. Snelling had received a considerable amount of money that day from the Court, they arranged a plan to rob her. The boy brought his mistress some tea a little before six o'clock, and afterwards went up to obtain money to go to market. Whilst Mrs. Snelling was in the act of getting the boy the money, the other one seized her from behind and they gagged her, tied her hands and feet, and searched her for the money they expected to find on her. Fortunately, Mrs. Snelling had taken the precaution to secrete the notes in the breast-pocket of her dress, and the ruffians failed to find it; they managed, however, to cut a gold chain from her neck with a knife, and also took from her a diamond locket, rings, and some other articles of jewellery. Mrs. Snelling was taken to hospital, suffering from considerable shock to her nervous system, and from cuts on the face and lips from the rough usage in gagging. The miscreants have taken to flight and have not yet been captured.

The German barque *Orion*, Captain W. H. Ode, which has arrived from Cardiff, reports having experienced bad weather in the south, and in a gale on the 8th August lost a man overboard, and afterward, in a typhoon, lost spars and sails. She reports:—Left Cardiff on the 1st June, and had light variable winds and fine weather to the Cape of Good Hope, then very strong winds with a tremendous sea. On the 8th of August, in lat. 37.11 S. and long. 26.17 E., a seaman was washed overboard, and owing to the very high sea was not seen afterwards. Arrived at Anjer on the 18th, and had light winds and calm weather until the 24th October, then had very strong winds from the N.N.E. until the 30th, when the wind increased to a

gale; about 12 o'clock at noon blowing typhoon, the glass read 29.40; continued to blow until about 3 o'clock, when it decreased a little, but still experienced very heavy sea, the ship continually taking in water; lost several sails and the main gallant-top-yard; from that time had strong monsoon to port.—*Press*.

A fire has occurred at the little village of Sai Wan, which will for the time render some two or three hundred people houseless, and has destroyed about \$2,000 worth of property. The fire originated in a hut stored with grass, and thence spread with great rapidity through the village, destroying about thirty houses and huts. No. 7 Manual Engine from West Point was in attendance, and the officers and crew of the s.s. *Albay* landed and rendered valuable assistance in arresting the spread of the flames.—*China Mail*.

CANTON.

Mr. W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, late Consul for the United States at Chiukiang, has assumed the duties of Consul here, in succession to Mr. Charles P. Lincoln, who was appointed from Mississippi in May, 1875. Mr. Lincoln's departure was at last very sudden, but at a few hours' notice a farewell dinner party was convened by the head of one of the English houses, and the next morning most of the other Shamen residents assembled on board the *Kinkiang* (which bore the American flag at the fore in compliment to Mr. Lincoln) to wish him health and happiness in his future career.

A missionary party occupying two boats has returned from a tour extending to Leen Chow city, on the western affluent of the north river, and lasting four weeks, during which they suffered no discourtesy from the people where they landed, nor were the authorities remiss in proper duties toward them.—*China Mail*.

NAGASAKI.

Our local Postmaster, Mr. Midzushima, informs us that arrangements have been made with the Russian Post Office at Vladivostok, by which mails may be forwarded from here to that port, and vice versa, by any vessel bound to these respective ports. The postage is to be the same as for China, viz., 5 sen per 15 grm. for letters, and 1 sen per 50 grm. for newspapers.

Mr. Okauchi, of the Imperial Court of Nagasaki, entertained the Consular Corps at dinner on the evening of Saturday, the 13th Nov., at his residence, No. 31, Uma-machi. The grounds and the approaches thereto were brilliantly illuminated with many-coloured lanterns, and the dining-hall and reception rooms were tastefully hung with banners and flags of all nations. Mr. Okauchi's associates of the Imperial Court were present to assist in doing honour to his guests. The rooms were decorated with flowers, and the tables, at which about twenty-four gentlemen sat down to dinner, were handsomely arranged in a mass of camelias and chrysanthemums. The whole entertainment, including the music, revived, in all its details, the ancient customs of Japan.

The Russian corvette *Djigit* arrived on the 13th Nov. from Vladivostok, to which port she was to return in the course of a few days. The Portuguese gunboat *Mandovi* arrived from Yokohama on the 15th, and, after coaling, left the following day for Hongkong. Men-of-war in harbour:—British, *Iron Duke*; Russian, *Djigit*, *Gornostai*, and *Nerpa*.

Compared with former years, night robberies,—especially from godowns and out-houses,—have been most unmistakably on the increase in the foreign settlements in Japan,—Nagasaki not excepted, during the past year, and notably during the past few months. Probably not one half of

the losses incurred by foreigners have been publicly made known; as it has only been in the few exceptional cases where the thief has been actually caught in the act and there has been no alternative, that the offenders have been handed over to the police, and the matter allowed to be investigated by the native authorities: it being too generally known that the trouble, inconvenience, and ultimate disappointment caused by the roundabout way the Japanese have of playing with justice, has been far worse for the prosecutor than the punishment has been for the prisoner. Until more effective means are taken to prevent robberies, and stricter punishments are accorded to the guilty, it remains undeniable that robberies will continue to increase, and that petty thefts will be emboldened to more daring and dangerous attempts, instead of being checked at the commencement of their infamous and unlawful career.—*Rising Sun*.

YOKOHAMA.

Lieutenant Ito, now in France, and Lieutenant Sagara, now in Vladivostok, have been ordered to return home.

Owing to the approaching visit of Admiral Lessofsky, fifteen officials have been appointed to attend to the arrangements for his reception.

Cries for the establishment of representative institutions echo from the eight corners of the Empire. During the current month the patriots who have banded themselves by solemn promise to present petitions on the subject until their prayer is granted, will assemble in Tokio, many of them having already commenced their journey towards the capital. We know that now when the Tokio citizens see people who appear to be neither students nor officials, they style them *Kokai Ken* (members of the National Assembly Brotherhood), but what does the Government call them? We have been informed that regulations respecting the presentation of petitions have been drawn up, and are now under consideration at the Genro-in. The proposal is to divide all such documents into two classes. One—called *Sogwan* (petition)—will refer to the private affairs of the petitioner only. The other—*Kempaku* (memorial)—will include all matters relating to the public generally. It is further suggested that these memorials are only to be received when forwarded through the local governors, a device which will prevent presentation by a number of people acting in association.—*Herald*.

Crimes of violence, says the *Mail*, appear to be on the increase about Yokohama, and the police seem powerless in these matters. A few days ago an armed gang stopped some three or four jinrikshas at the top of the well known S hill, just this side of Totsuka, and robbed the occupants of their valuables and clothing. As this was happening, one of the Odawara omnibuses came up; seeing that there was something wrong, the driver whipped up his cattle and tried to escape, but a fallen fir tree, lying across the road, effectually prevented him getting away. The robbers plundered the passengers and actually wounded some of them with knives or swords, maliciously. After this they made good their escape, and their victims reported the affair at the nearest police station.—On the same day, three men armed with naked swords burglariously entered a silk and general drapery store, kept by a Japanese named Tokushimaya, in Nichome, Honmura. The ruffians tied up the unfortunate proprietor and his employes, and proceeded to help themselves to what they could. Having collected nearly eight hundred yen, and all the small portable articles they could lay their hands upon, they left the premises, taking the house lanterns with them in order to deceive the police, who, be it remarked, seem to have had no inkling that there was anything wrong, although

the operations lasted two hours. It is only a short time ago that a robbery by six men was committed in Honmura at the house of a Tokio man named Tokuyemon Odaikan.

COREA.

It is pretty well-known that the Japanese—protestations to the contrary notwithstanding—are averse to Corea being opened to the traders of the world. That this should be the case is not to be wondered at; in fact it is only natural when the conditions of the trade carried on between Japan and Corea are considered. From recent official returns we learn that from the 1st of July, 1879, to the 30th of June last, the exports from Corea to Japan amounted in value to 813,104 *yen*. During the same period the imports from Japan amounted to 613,761 *yen*; but of this sum the productions of the Empire only figured for 63,058 *yen*, while the balance, or 550,703 *yen*, represented foreign goods imported to Japan and thence re-shipped to Corea. It must be obvious, therefore, that the trade of Japan with the peninsula would assume very modest proportions indeed if once other nations were allowed to participate. —*Hioyo News*.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

October 16th.—(1-5) Decrees appointing officers to preside over various departments in connection with the approaching examinations for the degree of military *chui-jên*.

(6) Memorial from the Censor Liu Chih-p'ing on the subject of abuses in connection with the execution of repairs and the construction of public buildings by the Board of Works; the perfunctory enquiry instituted by the Board of Punishments into a case of robbery of money from the silk and satin store department, and misdoings in connection with the selection of soldiers and others for duty at the Treasury. These strictures are summarised in an earlier decree.

(7-9) Memorials from the Governor of Shun-t'ien and other officers, making the usual application for grants of grain for the various charitable establishments in and around Peking. The applications have been sanctioned in decrees published in the *Gazette* of 30th September.

(10) Postscript memorial from Liu K'un-yi, Governor-General at Nanking. The ship is the home of the sailor, and every effort ought to be made to render it durable and strong enough to face the dangers of the sea. P'eng Yü-lin, Admiral of the Yangtze, writes to say that the vessels recently turned out at the Nanking and Hu-k'ou arsenals are not equal to the old models, and that an example should be made of the officers attached to these arsenals to whose mismanagement this deterioration is due. It is therefore the duty of the memorialist to request that Ch'ên Ta-yuan, expectant sub-Prefect with the brevet rank of Prefect, attached to the Hu-k'ou arsenal, may be deprived of his brevet rank, and that T'ang Chi-ch'ang, an expectant Prefect who is attached to the Nanking arsenal, may be degraded to the rank of sub-Prefect, both officers being retained for duty in the arsenals to which they are respectively attached. They will be carefully watched, and should they show any tendency to continue to perform their duties in the careless manner which is now complained of, they will be forthwith denounced and application made for their dismissal from the public service, coupled with an obligation to make good the losses they may be the cause of. —Granted by Rescript.

(11) The Superintendent of Imperial Manufactories at Nanking makes the usual

application for permission to purchase the raw silk required for the manufacture of the fabrics he is under orders to supply, at the ruling market rates, the allowance granted by the Board being insufficient to cover the present cost of the raw material. —Rescript. Let the Board of Revenue take note.

October 17th.—(1) Memorial from the Governor of Kuangsi, reporting the result of an enquiry into the conduct of the two officers attached to a *lekin* collectorate, who were charged, the one with applying a portion of the receipts to expenditure that was not authorised, and the other with using false weights. The enquiry held elicited the following facts: T'ao Yung-chung, a native of Kiang-ning Hsien in Kiangsu, whose home was in the metropolitan district of Ta-hsing Hsien, having obtained official rank in consideration of his services volunteered during the rebellion in Kuangtung, purchased the rank of Assistant sub-Prefect in the year 1877, and was nominated a probationer in Kuangsi. In the autumn of 1878, he was placed in charge of a branch *lekin* station attached to the Wu Chou collectorate. He conducted his business there in a satisfactory manner, with the exception of the unauthorised application of public money, which was appropriated under the following circumstances. The station in question consisted of a number of small boats lashed together and anchored to the river's bank, upon which sheds were constructed in which the officials and underlings attached to the station lived and carried on their business. This floating station had not been repaired for a number of years, and leaked in many places. A boat attached to the station, which was used for preventive purposes, was also rotten in many places, and had lost its sails, mast, and cordage, and, like the floating stage, was much in need of repair. T'ao Yung-chung accordingly caused an estimate to be furnished of the cost of these repairs, which were put down at Tls. 156 for the boat, and Tls. 121 for the floating house. On applying to his superior for sanction for this expenditure, T'ao Yung-chung was told that the public funds were at such a low ebb that the repairs he wanted must be deferred. T'ao Yung-chung, however, deemed them too urgent to admit of delay, so he ordered them to be put in hand at once, and spent altogether Tls. 277, which he deducted from the *lekin* receipts on bamboo and wood for the year. He also exceeded his maintenance allowance of Tls. 43 during two months when the price of rice was high, by Tls. 11.1, which was also drawn from his receipts, making a total unauthorised expenditure of Tls. 288. As regards the case of employing false weights, the individual concerned, one Sung Ch'ung-ch'iu, who was serving as a probationer in Hupeh, had to go into mourning for his father. His home was in Ch'iang, but as he had no money he determined to go first to Kuangsi where he had formerly resided, and look up his friends and some relatives with a view to raising some money amongst them. This was in the year 1878, and at the end of the year he reached Wu Chou. He there heard that his old friend T'ao Yung-chung was serving at a branch station, so he went to look him up, and begged him to get some employment that would enable him to live in Wu Chou. One of T'ao Yung-chung's clerks having fallen ill, he invited Sung Ch'ung-ch'iu to take the latter's place, his duties being to take receipt of the moneys collected. It was the custom at the station to weigh amounts of less than ten taels with a steelyard and anything above that amount with scales, and Sung, feeling that his rate of pay would not enable him to remit any money home, determined to supplement his income by a little dishonesty. To this end he bought two ounces of resin at a small general shop

near the station, and the same night, when all his companions were asleep, he melted it down and smeared it on to the bottom of the plate in which the weights were put. He used these scales effectively for a week, during which time he netted Tls. 11 over and above the proper amount, but on the ninth day the trick was discovered by T'ao Yung-chung and the Superintendent, and Sung was handed over to the nearest District Magistrate. The memorialist then proceeds to sum up the cases against the two men, and to quote the law under which he passed sentence upon them. T'ao Yung-chung is sentenced to banishment for four years, and Sung Ch'ung-ch'iu to seventy blows with banishment for a year. —Referred to the Board concerned.

October 18th.—No documents of importance.

October 19th.—(1) A decree. Hsü Ying-k'uei, Director at the examination for the degree of military *chin-shih*, reports that a military *chui-jên* of the first class from Shantung, Sung Chin-chung by name, was unable at the second test examination to draw the bow he had originally applied for. It was ascertained that his failure on the second occasion was due to an accident he had met with to his arm and not to the fact that he had secured a substitute on the first occasion. The Director begs to be informed whether or no the name of Sung Chin-chung shall be struck off the list.—Let Sung Chin-chung's name be struck out.

(2) Joint memorial from Liu K'un-yi, Governor-General of the Two Kiang, Wu Yuan-ping, Governor of Kiangsu, and T'an Chün-p'ei, Financial Commissioner of the same province, soliciting the Imperial sanction to the erection of a memorial temple to the late Wên Pin, Director-General of Grain Transport, who recently died at his post. The deceased officer, who had served many years in Kiangpeh, had won the confidence of the people, and the posthumous honours conferred on him by His Majesty gave universal satisfaction. A number of literary graduates and gentry from various districts have now lodged a memorial with the memorialists praying them to urge His Majesty to sanction the erection of a memorial temple to the late Director-General somewhere near Ch'ien-chiang P'u, on the Grand Canal. In supporting this application, the memorialists give a brief sketch of the deceased officer's career. In 1861 he was appointed Prefect of Yi-chow Fu in Shantung, which adjoins the Prefecture of Hsü-chow in the Kiangpeh region, and Wên Pin distinguished himself by the aid he rendered Wu T'ang, who was Director-General of Grain Transport at the time, in the operations that were directed against certain local rebels, who were giving much trouble at that period. Ten years later, when he was Financial Commissioner of Shantung and acting Director-General of Grain Transport, being duly impressed with the fact that this same Hsü-chow was a centre of disaffection in which robberies and murders were committed by large gangs of banditti, sometimes numbering thousands, which baffled the efforts of former Directors-General, he set to work to exterminate them, being completely successful in his efforts. Again, in 1874, he successfully quelled a rising of the members of an affiliated society who were driven to revolt from want of food, while his efforts for the relief of the famine refugees at a more recent date were deserving of the highest praise. He found work for the hardy, and gave succour to the aged, the women and the young, at a time when there was no organisation in force for the issue of relief. He gave personal attention to the case even of solitary individuals, and considered no matter too trifling for his cares which was the means of saving the lives of more than a hundred thousand souls. In the work of his own special department he was painstaking and conscientious, and the freedom

from accident that was enjoyed during his tenure of office is universally attributed to his special care.—Granted by decree earlier issued.

October 20th.—(1) Memorial from Ch'ing Yü, Governor of Kuangsi, reporting that the duty receipts on salt in that province do not come up to the assessment, and requesting that the deficit may be made good from the *lekin* tax on the same commodity. Some years ago, it was decided that the *lekin* tax on salt should be reduced, and the regular duty increased. The change was experimentally introduced at the commencement of the year 1871, the revenue being assessed at Tls 75,520. During that and the two following years this amount was never reached, and permission was applied for and obtained by the then Governor to supplement the deficit from the *lekin* receipts. In 1874, the regular duty continuing to fall short of the assessment, application was made for the renewal of the arrangement above described, but the Board of Revenue objected on the ground that it was irregular to supplement an assessed revenue by other sources of income, and they called for a return of the deputies engaged in the collection of the tax with a view to inflicting penalties upon them. A limit of time was also fixed within which the deficit was to be made good by them, and the Board insisted that from that time forward the full annual assessment should be provided. Orders to this effect were given to the Salt Intendant of the province and emphatically repeated on various occasions. This officer now represents that the taxes on Kuangsi salt are collected by the Salt Commissioner of Kuangtung before it reaches the province. During the rebellion, the salt-landing places throughout the province of Kuangsi were destroyed by the rebels. The dealers having dispersed, and the depôts being destroyed, the trade practically disappeared. The Salt Commissioner of Kuangtung at the close of the rebellion caused a salt office to be established at Wu-chou Fu in Kuangsi, which had for its object the enlistment into the trade of the people engaged in riverine shipping, regular taxes and *lekin* being collected by this office. The dealers thus introduced into the trade objected to the double imposition of duty and *lekin*, and made constant applications for the reduction of the *lekin* in favour of the regular duty. Thus year after year the regular duty fell into arrear, and in 1871, Su Fêng-wên, who was Governor at the time, applied for permission to reduce the *lekin* in favour of the regular duty, and the arrangement was experimentally tried at Wu-chou Fu, a regular tax of Tls. 0.275 being levied on every package of salt. The revenue still continued, however, to fall short of the assessed amount, and extra barriers were erected. The deficit was nevertheless upwards of Tls. 10,000, and this deficit has, during the incumbency of successive Governors, been made good from the *lekin* receipts. The Board sanctioned this arrangement for three years in succession, but in 1874 they refused to allow a continuation of the practice and insisted on the full assessment being collected. The deputies in charge of the various barriers have been repeatedly instructed to give effect to the wishes of the Board, but no improvement in receipts has resulted, so that not only has it not been possible to pay off old arrears, but the annual deficit continues as large as ever. This continued depression in the trade is undoubtedly attributable to the effects of the rebellion. In the memorial of Su Fêng-wên, referred to above, it is explained that there used to be 66 depôts in Kuangsi, at which the authorised sales amounted to 275,666 packages, upon which duty was levied to the amount of Tls. 75,520, or Tls. 0.25 per package. Each package was nominally 150 catties in weight, but by Kuangsi measurement it weighed 168 catties, upon

which scale duty was paid; *lekin*, however, being levied on the basis of 220 catties per package, and this latter weight was subsequently taken as the basis for regular duties as well, so that Tls. 0.25 were levied on every 220 catties instead of 168, as in former days; in other words, there was a decrease of one package in every four. At the present time, the import of salt into Kuangsi is 200,000 packages or under; much less, that is, than the original amount, and the duty is proportionately less, from which it may be seen that the falling off in revenue is not attributable to negligence on the part of the collectors. A proposal to reduce the weight of the packages would be strongly opposed by the dealers, for the double tax of regular and *lekin* duty that each package has to pay is already a very heavy percentage of its value. There being no means therefore of improving the revenue by measures of this kind, the only resource that remains is to farm the revenue to an individual, and representations have been made in this sense to the Kuangtung authorities. So far, however, no applicant has come forward, and there is nothing for it but to continue the arrangement adopted for some years past of making good the deficit from the *lekin* receipts until the Kuangtung authorities can find an applicant for the farming of this tax, when it will rest with them to account to the Board for this item of revenue. The arrears during the last few years are as follows:—

	Tls.
1874.....	12,702
1875.....	12,876
1876.....	18,419
1877.....	20,421
1878.....	23,767

Rescript:—Let the Board of Revenue consider and report.

October 21st.—(1) Memorial from the Governor of Ch'ahar and his colleague reporting the result of an enquiry into the circumstances of the destruction by fire of a memorial and the boards encasing it during its transmission to Peking. The attention of the memorialists having been directed by Imperial decree to the loss of a memorial from Hsi Lun, Imperial Agent at Tarbagat'ai, enquiries were set on foot which resulted in the discovery of the following particulars. The officer charged with the supervision of the postal stations resident at Kalgan having stated that the sergeant in charge of the P'u-lu-t'ai station reported that the memorial in question had been forwarded from the Pu-lung station to the Si-la-mu-hu-érh station and was lost in the hurry of handing over to the officer who there took charge [of the mail]. The matter was reported to his Majesty, and the decree above referred to was issued. This occurred before the arrival of the senior memorialist, and on the matter being brought to his notice, he at once sent for the soldier on duty at the Pu-lung station, Na-ma-cha-pu by name, as well as the sergeant, called La-ma-cha-p'u in charge of the Hsi-la-mu-hu-érh station, which is the next on the road, and others. They were brought down to Kalgan, and an enquiry was held by certain officers connected with the postal service, who submitted the minutes and depositions to the memorialists. From these minutes it appears that on the 23rd of August, 1879, fifty-one despatches and a case of boards for carrying memorials were handed over to Na-ma-cha-p'u for transmission to the Hsi-la-mu-hu-érh station. He reached this station at midnight of the same day, and personally handed over the 51 despatches and board case to the sergeant La-ma-cha-p'u. La-ma-cha-p'u gave orders for all of them to be deposited in a place at the back of the tent in which he lived, and after the soldier had left, the sergeant took the despatches and board case and hung them up on the pole of the Mongol tent. At this moment some mounted messengers

from Uliasut'ai arrived at the station, and wanted carts and horses at once to proceed on their journey. The sergeant hurried off to find them, but it was not until almost daylight that he managed to get a sufficient number together. He then proceeded to start the party off, they meanwhile counting the number of their packages and stowing them in the carts. While this was going on, the sergeant entered the tent, and as it was dark inside he threw some of the dried dung that served as fuel upon the fire to make a blaze, in order that he might have light to find the haversacks and other things belonging to the party who were about to start. He took these articles up, and as he was going out of the tent with them on his back he inadvertently knocked down the memorial case, which fell into the fire. He knew nothing about it at the time, and it was only when he came back after despatching the party that he noticed the case upon the fire half burnt. He tried to get it out, but it was blazing too fiercely, and before he succeeded in putting out the fire, the case was entirely destroyed. As no one was in the tent at the time, the sergeant kept the matter of the accident to himself, and not a soul knew anything about it. At daylight one of the men on the station came to take count of the despatches, and finding the memorial case missing drew the attention of the sergeant to the fact, when the latter told him of the accident that had occurred, and begged him to say nothing about it. The despatches were then sent on to the next station, and the absence of the memorial boards being at once detected, enquiries were set on foot which led to the above discovery. The sergeant has been sentenced to a hundred strokes with the whip and dismissal, as has also his comrade who, when he was informed of the accident, did not at once report it.

October 22nd.—The whole of this day's *Gazette* is occupied with reports of a formal nature respecting movements of officials, etc.

October 23rd.—(1) A decree permitting the Grand Secretary Tsai Ling to retire on his full salary in token of the Imperial appreciation of his services, his health unfitting him for further public work. *

(2) Hung Chün, Literary Chancellor of Kiangsi, reports that he has held examinations for the degree of *hsiu-ts'ai* in the three Prefectures of Yuan-chou, Lin-chiang and Chi-an. He considers the standard of education in Chi-an to be better than that in the other two Prefectures, and places Yuan-chou next on the list. It is impossible to prevent entirely such frauds and evasions as personification, the procuring of substitutes, and presentation of papers written by another hand, but the memorialist at the three examinations in question did his best to guard against malpractices of the kind, enjoining upon the licentiates who guaranteed the students the necessity of exercising strict supervision, and himself sitting all day long in the examination hall, taking care before leaving the enclosure to select the papers of more candidates than degrees could be conferred upon, and making some of them pass a test examination then and there, to prove whether or no their papers had been written by themselves. In this way he detected four candidates at Yuan-chou who had got others to do their papers, and two at Lin-chiang; the result being that at Chi-an, the last place at which examinations were held, there was not a single instance of fraud. At the conclusion of each examination the memorialist earnestly exhorted the students to pay attention to their behaviour, and to pursue their studies in an orderly manner, refrain-

* Note.—The annual pay of a Grand Secretary is Tls. 180 and 189 piculs of rice. As this, however, is issued at a discount of fifty per cent., the pension of this, the highest post in the Empire, is Tls. 90 and 90 piculs of rice, value, about Tls. 190. Thus the highest civil pension is about Tls. 16 a month.

ing from anything that did not come within their educational range. He also instructed the Directors of Studies to enquire carefully from time to time into the conduct of the students under their charge, and to ascertain which were the best among them, whom the memorialist promised to reward. He begs to report favourably of the general behaviour of the students at the three Prefectures in question, and to testify to the orderly conduct of the people. The weather is seasonable everywhere, and the crops promise well.

(3) Ming An, Governor of Kirin, forwards a long supplementary list of mounted banditti that have been executed, and the names of the officers who effected their capture.

(4) The same officer applies for the dismissal of a military official stationed at Kirin who was charged by a relative with the abduction of the maid of the daughter of the latter. The maid, who was only recovered after much trouble, returned to her master's home with her forehead shaved in the manner adopted by married women, but the military official, though he admitted that voluntary intercourse had taken place between himself and the girl, rudely and persistently repudiated the charge of abduction. As in any case his conduct is a blot upon the official character, it is requested that he may be cashiered preparatory to being tried on the grave charge of abduction.—Granted by Rescript.

October 24th.—(1) Wei Ch'i-chao, late Governor of Chékiang, is appointed sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat with brevet rank of Vice-President of the Board of Ceremonies.

(2) Pao Heng, Acting Governor of Shansi, applies for the bestowal of a memorial board upon temples to the god of wind and Chieh Chih-tui, a statesman of the Sieh Kwol, in the Hu-kuan district, these deified personages having manifested their power in a marked manner in answer to prayers for rain.

(3) The same officer reports the escape of a criminal under sentence of strangulation while on his way to the provincial capital. The escape was effected on a rainy night when the guard in charge of him had to take shelter in a village temple, being unable to reach the next town. He requests that the usual penalties may be inflicted on the authorities to whose want of care the escape was due.

(4) The same officer recommends one Chang Pan, an expectant sub-Prefect, for the post of sub-Prefect of P'ing-ting, an important town on the main road entering the province of Shansi. The officer in question is not strictly eligible for this appointment, but he cannot recommend any of the officers under his control whose position entitles them to hold this post, as for one reason or another their qualifications are not suitable. The usual record of the antecedents of the nominee is appended.—Referred to the Board of Revenue.

(5) Postscript memorial from the same officer. By law, the district of Yung-chi in the P'u-chow Prefecture is obliged to send a yearly tribute of persimmon candy to the Palace, but in 1874 a decree was issued sanctioning the cessation of this practice for three years, the immunity being further extended during 1878 and 1879, the famine years. Orders were given for the resumption of the tribute this year, but the Magistrate has now represented that the distress in the villages in which the persimmon is grown is still so great that the people are in dire want, while the greater number of the trees have been killed by the stripping off of the leaves and bark for food. Under these circumstances the memorialist has respectfully to support the Magistrate's application for a temporary continuation of the immunity that has been granted for the past few years.

October 25th.—(1) Memorial from the Court of Censors, reporting that one Kuo T'ien-tsé, a native of Ch'iu Hsien in the sub-Prefecture of Lin-ch'ing Chou in Shantung, has made the following representation: "I am twenty-seven years of age, and live at a place called 'Date Bank,' where I get my living by farming. At the close of the year 1879, one P'an Ming-ch'i and his brother, who live in a neighbouring village, bought from us ten piculs of wheat and over a thousand catties of cotton, for which they agreed to pay upwards of 300 strings of cash. They carted away the wheat and cotton, but did not pay the money, saying, when a claim was made, that they would pay as soon as they had sold their purchase. They did eventually sell it, but repeated applications only extracted some 100 strings of cash from them. At last, whenever we went to demand payment, they got out of the way, and their father denied the debt altogether. My uncle, hearing one day that P'an Ming-ch'i had returned, made another attempt to get back the money, when not only did the brothers refuse to pay, but charged my uncle at the Magistracy with refusing to pay his land-tax, bribing the clerks to support this false charge. My father and uncle were accordingly arrested and imprisoned, and the clerks being bribed beforehand, when the trial came on, not only were my father and uncle not allowed to say anything in their defence, but the latter was so cruelly beaten that he died. On the death of my uncle, my father was removed by the Magistrate from the common prison, and placed in the servants' rooms under charge of one of them, who, being bribed by the brothers, poisoned him. No inquest was held, and I was not allowed to take delivery of the body. The brothers then made overtures to me to accept payment of their debt, but I declined and carried my case from one Court to another. Failing to obtain redress from any of them, I have finally appealed to the Censorate." Referred in the usual manner.

Public Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Council Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd November, 1880, at 9.30 a.m.

Present:—Messrs. R. W. Little (Chairman), A. Burman, H. R. Hearn, Geo. J. Helland, Louis Mendel, Alex. Sim, John H. Wisner, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the week ending 20th instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—Report from Inspector submitted, stating that on 20th instant, he found all the cattle healthy and free from any disease.

Native Lotteries.—The Chairman states that the Superintendent of Police has reported to the Watch Committee that several shops have been recently opened in the Settlement for the sale of lottery tickets, and that most of the occupants assert that they are employed by Portuguese subjects. In consequence he has written to the Consul for Portugal requesting him to take such measures as he may consider necessary in order to have them closed at once, should the proprietors be under his jurisdiction, but he has not yet received a reply to his letter.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

"ON GUARD" AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

The Amateur Dramatic Corps gave their sixty-eighth performance at the Lyceum Theatre on Friday evening to a well filled house, Gilbert's comedy in three acts, "On Guard," having been selected for the occasion. This comedy was played at the Lyceum in the spring of 1878, when the rôles of Jessie Blake and Mrs. Fitz-Osborne were taken by men, but on Friday night the performance had the advantage of the assistance of two ladies to fill these parts who had previously proved their great histrionic ability, and the success of the piece was thereby assured.

"On Guard" is by no means an easy comedy for amateurs to play. There are no striking situations in it, nor any very intelligible plot, but the go of the piece depends almost entirely on the smartness of the dialogue, and to sustain this with spirit through three acts so as to keep the audience attentive or amused, is no simple task, but one that makes claims on the abilities of the actors to a very considerable extent.

The first act opens with the scene of the lawn at Beaulieu, an old castle on Windermere, the residence of a Mr. Warrington, whose guests most of the characters in the piece are at the opening of the scene, and with one of whom, Jessie Blake, Mr. Warrington's son Guy is very much in love. Mrs. Fitz-Osborne, a sprightly widow, is another guest, and, we presume, Jessie Blake's chaperone. On the rising of the curtain the two ladies are discovered seated on the lawn after dinner, holding an animated conversation anent flirtations, etc., until they are joined by the gentlemen—Denis Grant, an African traveller, Baby Boodle, a witless dragoon, Corny Kavanagh, an adventurer, and Guy Warrington. Guy has been ordered to join his regiment at Gibraltar, and prepares to take his leave, after first confiding to his old schoolfellow, Denis Grant, the care of his fiancée, with a view to repress her tendency to flirtation. Denis accepts the trust, though owing to the seduction of Jessie's manner he has been drawn into a declaration of love for her, which he at once endeavours to suppress when he discovers that his friend Guy loves Jessie. In the meantime Grouse, an unscrupulous attorney, has appeared on the scene for the purpose of finding Corny Kavanagh, in order to arrange with him a scheme for dispossessing Jessie Blake of her fortune, and makes arrangements to meet Kavanagh at Cadiz for this purpose. The second act shows us the deck of the yacht "Skylark," then lying off Cadiz, and where Jessie Blake is employing her time in flirting with Baby Boodle and Kavanagh, as opportunity offers. Grouse again appears to seek an interview with Kavanagh, and the scene between the two is the only amusing episode in the piece. Denis Grant takes Jessie to task for her behaviour, but she justifies her conduct by saying that Guy told her to amuse herself, snubs Denis and backs up Kavanagh in a quarrel that takes place between him and Denis, so that the latter abruptly leaves the yacht. The third act brings us to Guy's quarters at Gibraltar, where he is anxiously waiting a visit from Jessie, as the *Skylark* has arrived at the anchorage. Denis enters and mentions his row with Kavanagh, but declines to give the reason for it, which gives Grouse and Kavanagh an opportunity of causing a serious quarrel between the two friends, which is, however, eventually made up when Jessie, Mrs. Fitz-Osborne and Boodle enter the room, and all ends happily. The piece is inherently a very weak one. Denis and Guy trust each other on account of a school-boy friendship, though Denis states that he is ten years older than Guy. Kavanagh is termed

a cad, a snob, bad form, etc., by all the others, and yet their delight in associating with him, and Baby Boodle is too stupid to understand the most commonplace occurrences, though smart enough to enjoy a good repartee, and to carry this weak piece through to a successful conclusion is a difficult task.

It is therefore no slight praise to say that the acting of the piece left little to desire. Mr. Long (Denis Grant) has never hitherto had a part which suited him so well. The earnest sincerity of his declaration in the first act showed a thorough comprehension of the character of the African traveller; and its promise was well fulfilled. The manly dignity it displayed was carried through the quarrel in the second act, and culminated in the struggle with Guy in the third act, in which Mr. Long was powerful without descending to rant.

Mr. C. Ayre (Corny Kavanagh) did fair justice to the wily adventurer, but was perhaps a little wanting in the lightness required by Mrs. Fitz-Osborne's characterisation of him as "a clever, bright, shrewd fellow," and as "a lively, unconscientious, good-looking adventurer."

Mr. Roy (Guy Warrington) has made great advances in his art since his first appearance at the Country Club. In the first act he was excellent; the boy-lover won the sympathies of the audience at once, but in the last act we were a little disappointed with him. It was then that we noticed the want of practice; his gestures were stiff, and his voice broke too soon, so that there was not emotion enough left for the climax. But these were merely the faults of inexperience, and despite them we have no hesitation in saying that he is the best *jeune premier* that the A.D.C. has had for a long time.

Mr. Knight's Grouse was thoroughly satisfactory; he was not, perhaps, quite as unctuous as Mr. Isaacs in the same part, but he was capitally made up, all his points were well made, and the sea-sick scene was carried just far enough to be amusing without being offensive.

It is, perhaps, hardly a compliment to Mr. Barkins to say that the part of Baby Boodle fits him like a glove. In the representation of gentlemanly imbecility he is unequalled, and there is nothing with which a theatrical audience so sympathises as this same gentlemanly imbecility.

In the small part of Druce, Mr. Clifford recalled his famous rendering of *Serjeant Jones*. We cannot praise it more.

Mrs. Queensborough's acting gains upon us every time we see her. Her Mrs. Fitz-Osborne was almost perfect. Her reading of the part was a novelty, as she was not the dashing, somewhat fast widow of comedy, but was the quiet, clever, keen woman of the world, with manner and voice as incisive as the repartees given her by the author.

But the gem of the evening was Mrs. Clifford's Jessie Blake. This lady is endowed with the best qualities of the *comédienne*; pert in her quarrel with Guy, and sympathetic in her reconciliation; sweet and dignified in her scenes with Denis Grant, and loving and womanly in the closing interview with her almost heart-broken lover. Mrs. Clifford has many times charmed Shanghai audiences, but never more than as the light-hearted but deep-feeling girl whom she personated on Friday.

Our oldest resident appeared with very good effect in the second act as boatswain of the *Skylark*, and his appearance there added not a little to the realistic effect of the scene, in which he was assisted by a clever youngster who made his first appearance on the Shanghai stage last season.

The piece was capitally mounted, thanks to Mr. Thalasses, all of the three scenes having been very carefully prepared. A very effective view of Cadiz backed up the yacht scene, and Guy Warrington's quarters at

Gibraltar showed through the broad open window a pretty glimpse of part of Gibraltar. The new drop scene, showing snow-clad Fusiama from Odawara Bay, is a great improvement on the former one, and does great credit to Mr. Eaux's artistic abilities.

Through the kindness of Admiral Duperré, the band of the *Thémis* was in attendance and played with their usual excellence before the curtain rose and during the interval between the acts. Indeed, they may be said to have surpassed themselves, and so well did they play the selection from *Il Trovatore* before the third act, that the audience demanded an encore—a compliment which is rarely paid under such circumstances, but which was thoroughly well deserved. Altogether the A.D.C. have scored another decided success.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.

The success of the two balls given under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society in honour of their patron Saint—the Caledonian Ball in 1878, and the Waverley Ball last year—seem to have served as an excuse for equally ambitious efforts in a like direction to be exerted this year, and the brilliant success achieved by our Scottish residents at their third ball on Tuesday evening at the Club will do much to cast into oblivion the prospects of a revival of the old custom of celebrating St. Andrew's day by a banquet in preference to a ball. Nothing succeeds like success. The lovers of Terpsichore now undoubtedly prevail, and there is very good reason to believe that in the future St. Andrew's eve will be looked forward to as the occasion of one of the most pleasant and enjoyable festive reunions of the year in Shanghai. While the Caledonian ball on Tuesday evening was supposed to be less pretentious than that given a year ago, the Waverley Ball, which must ever rank as one of the grandest festivities given under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society, it was quite its equal, as regards the completeness of the arrangements, the number of ladies and gentlemen present, and the enjoyment obtained.

Most judicious were the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the guests. Necessarily they were similar in details to those of all other balls given at the Club, and as we have so often described them minutely the merest glance at the main features of the decorations will suffice. To act, then, in the assumed character of chaperone to the guests. Welcomed at the threshold of the Club, it was at once apparent that due attention was paid to their comfort, while the pleasing sight on all sides to the eye was most reassuring. Overhead was a dazzling illumination; the usual canopy had been erected extending to the street, and flags, suspended from the ceiling, with shrubs on either side and evergreens entwining the pillars and doorways, formed a passage through the lower hall; then to the left was an extemporised shrubbery; more choice exotics and plants, relieved by flags of different colours, lined the edge of the tartan laid up the staircase, while the walls were hung with pink and white, the whole presenting a most effective sight. The corridor at the top of the stairs was enclosed and also tastefully ornamented with evergreens, only, however, to occupy momentary notice, the surpassing attractions of the ball-room at once rivetting the attention. Here the national characteristics of the hosts of the evening were of course most conspicuous. Relieving a profusion of evergreens artistically wreathed on the walls, round the pillars, mirrors and doorways, were the armorial bearings of the twenty-four Scotch clans (we gave their names last year), four large paintings of Scotland's national emblem, the Thistle, and last, though foremost in attraction and importance, was

Chinnery's painting of St. Andrew, on either side of which were the ancient and modern arms of Scotland. The effect was most pleasing, the decorations being as pretty as they were gay, and reflecting great credit on the Committee, both as regards artistic merit and tasteful display. The retiring rooms for the ladies, the refreshment rooms and card rooms were also prettily festooned with evergreens and Scottish devices; and the light being remarkably good in all the rooms, the sight on all sides was gay and brilliant.

The guests commenced to assemble shortly after nine o'clock, and at half-past ten it was estimated that there were about seventy-five ladies present, which is the largest number, we believe, that has ever assembled in the Club ball-room. The gentlemen numbered over two hundred and twenty, including a fair sprinkling of naval officers in uniform, among whom we noticed the French, American and British Admirals, and also the majority of the Consuls. To the strains of the band of the Spanish corvette *Doña Maria de Molina*, dance followed dance in quick succession. The following was the programme:—

1. Waltz *Las Perlas de mi Collar.*
2. Quadrille *Le Chevaleresque.*
3. Galop *La Carreira.*
4. Reel *De'il among the tailors.*
5. Waltz *Delicias de amor.*
6. Lancers.....
7. Galop *La Regata.*
8. Waltz *An der Blauen Donau.*
9. Caledonians
10. Galop *La Marina.*
11. Waltz *La Jardiniere.*
12. Waltz *Lolita.*
13. Reel o' Tulloch.....
14. Galop *La Carreira.*
15. Highland Schot-
tische }
16. Waltz *Memorias de un Estudiante.*
17. Galop *La Regata.*
18. Waltz *Fraises au champagne.*

Extra.

For the reels and other Scotch dances a piper, a native of the Isle of Skye, was in attendance, having been brought from Swatow; and these dances were the great features of the evening, particularly the Reel o' Tulloch, in which twelve couple took part, four of the gentlemen being in their national costume. It was not until half-past one that the ladies commenced to leave, and not a few stayed to the end of the programme.

Mr. Mondon, the Club Steward, provided the supper, and we subjoin the—

MENU.

- Potages.*
Julienne. Beef Tea.
Rocher de Cauls. Mayonnaise de Saumon.
Galantines de Faisans à la Valière.
Pâtés de Gibil.
Terrines de Foie Gras. Chaudfroid de Cailles.
Aspic de Bécasses. Filet Piqué au Cresson.
Langues Fumées d'Australie. Cochons de Lait.
Venaïson, Faisans, Canards—Sauvages,
Sarcelles.
Dindes Tuffés.
Chapons, Jambons, Selles de Mouton.
Haggis. Salade Russe.
- Pâtisserie.*
Coupe en Nougat.
Tréfles. Merisques. Biscuits—Variés.
Petits-Fours Assortis.
Compôte de Pruneaux. Sucroise de Poires.
Gélees.
Fêches. Maraschino. Champagne.
Glace.
A la Vanille.
Fruits.
Pommes, Raisins. Oranges, &c.
Café, Chocolat, Thé.

MIH-HO-LOONG RIFLE COMPETITION.

This competition, which always follows the autumn rifle shooting meeting, took place on Saturday morning in bitterly cold weather. There had been a hard frost during

the night and it was still freezing, with a strong, keen N.E. wind. Shooting, under such circumstances, was not very pleasant, but notwithstanding this, there were nine competitors, and the scoring was fairly good, the cup being won by Private Dunman.

Subjoined is the full score.

	200 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	800 yards.	Total.
Priv. Dunman.....	365	436	445	43	1349
Sergt. Vincent.....	454	444	395	39	1328
Priv. Milcom.....	545	556	554	44	1699
S.-Lt. Glas.....	294	444	445	36	1219
Priv. W. Buchanan.....	545	545	434	40	1564
Sergt. Fowler.....	444	422	434	30	1330
Priv. Huchling.....	292	424	443	31	1290
Valentine.....	343	356	342	36	1277
Siegfried.....	343	444	455	37	1379
Priv. Dunman.....	365	436	445	43	1349
Sergt. Vincent.....	454	444	395	39	1328
Priv. Milcom.....	545	556	554	44	1699
S.-Lt. Glas.....	294	444	445	36	1219
Priv. W. Buchanan.....	545	545	434	40	1564
Sergt. Fowler.....	444	422	434	30	1330
Priv. Huchling.....	292	424	443	31	1290
Valentine.....	343	356	342	36	1277
Siegfried.....	343	444	455	37	1379

The cup was won last year by Sub-Lieut. Glass with 127 points, Priv. Valentine being second with 121, and Priv. Milcom, third with 119.

Miscellaneous.

THE LOOCHOO DIFFICULTY REVIVED.

To-day's (15th November,) *Hochi Shimbun* contains a piece of news which may have a serious import for Japan. A paragraph in that paper states that Mr. Inouye, one of the Chief Secretaries of the Daijokwan, has, without stopping to finish the business upon which he was some time ago despatched to Peking, suddenly returned. From him it is learnt that the Chinese Government urges that the conduct of Japan, in taking advantage of China's complication with Russia, and of her being busily engaged therewith, is reprehensible, and that she has taken upon herself the absolute settlement of the Loochooan question, without coming to a proper understanding with China. Now that the trouble with Russia is on the point of adjustment, China expostulates with Japan, and threatens to turn the forces ready against Russia, and the other warlike preparations made, against Japan. Her sword points this way. Mr. Inouye has returned to bear to his Government the ominous intelligence of China's pugnacious and hostile attitude. The *Hochi Shimbun* does not vouch for the accuracy of its statement, which, whether true or not, it may receive orders to contradict. The outlook is not a comfortable one for Japan, for, whether China succeeds ultimately in pacifying Russia or not, it is apparent that sooner or later the Loochoo question will have to be settled,—by peaceable means let us hope, but if not, by war. Of course the Japanese Government has been advised both by despatches and telegrams by Mr. Inouye some time before it was deemed necessary that he should return to offer fuller information, and the extremely secret conferences of the Cabinet have probably been on the subject of the threatened danger, which has had apparently a stimulating effect with regard to the steps taken for the improvement of the finances, for recently renewed negotiations have been entered into to procure a foreign loan, and

interest-bearing bonds are offering by the Government at abnormally tempting rates to investors.

China, which always bides its time, will certainly one day reckon up with Japan for the wounds inflicted upon her both in Formosa and Loochoo. The stolid pride of China is immeasurably affronted by what she considers the upstart conceit of this small Empire, and longs for the opportunity of giving it a snub. Japan may be assured that as soon as China's hands are sufficiently free, she will take decided action in the premises. Arbitration was formerly suggested, but the Japanese rejected the advice, to follow their own bent, alleging that there was nothing to arbitrate on. But China has to be pacified, and any way almost of doing so would be better than that of war, as both countries will find to their cost, if unfortunately they should become engaged in it.—*Japan Herald*.

STORMS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Vessels arriving at Hongkong from Singapore continue to report most extraordinary weather for the time of year, storms of typhoon violence being met about midway on the voyage. These hard gales have been encountered more or less by nearly all the steamers arriving from Singapore for many weeks past, and appear to be in most cases experienced in about the same latitude and longitude. The usual weather leaving Singapore has been reported "moderate winds" and approaching Hongkong "moderate monsoon and fine weather," but in the interval tremendous seas and terrific squalls have rendered the navigation toilsome and kept steamers back, considerably prolonging the voyage. Two steamers arrived on the 18th Nov., whose reports, given below, amply illustrate the condition of the elements through which they had to pass:—

The British steamship *Glenfinlas* reports left London on the 2nd October, and Singapore on Monday, the 8th Nov., and until Wednesday the 10th, experienced moderate winds. On Wednesday wind freshened from the N.W. with heavy sea; during the night increased to a gale; at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday blowing a typhoon, wind W.S.W., and the sea washing clear over the decks, carried away the after wheel-house and gratings. On Thursday night had to 'bout ship and run before the wind with all hatches battened down, the typhoon lasting for over sixteen hours. On Friday commenced to clear; since then experienced moderate winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Breconshire* reports that she left London on the 23rd September, and Singapore on Monday, the 8th Nov., at 0.30 p.m., and until Wednesday the 10th, experienced moderate, variable winds. On the morning of that day the wind freshened from the S.W. with considerable sea, and during the night increased to a moderate gale with heavy sea; at 4 a.m. on Thursday blew away fore staysail; at 10 a.m. blowing a typhoon, and the sea making complete breaches over the ship, washing up engine-room skylight, breaking port life-boat, and pinnace, and washing away all the after wheel and gratings, and every other thing moveable on deck. Continued blowing fearfully, the wind being from S.W., with a terrific sea, until midnight, when it moderated a little, but was still blowing very heavy squalls; since then up until midnight on the 16th experienced very heavy N.E. winds with high head sea. On the 17th moderate winds with fine clear weather.—*Daily Press*.

A SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

Commander Huntington, of the United States corvette *Alert*, which is now on this station, in a report to the Navy Department, just received, says:—While on a

surveying cruise in the Pacific, south of Port Sizio and Bovin Islands, on approaching the island of San Alexandro, the commander's attention was called to a strange appearance on the water. Apparently ten miles distant, a volume of vapour was rising, as though some vessel was blowing off steam. This was followed by the appearance of breakers, and while some of the officers were discussing the probable cause, some thinking it was the blowing and breaking of a school of whales, the question was definitely settled by the upheaval of an immense black mass. As the ship approached the submarine volcano, the black masses thrown up were distinguished as mud and ashes. The upheavals were accompanied by dull reports like those from submarine mines, and by an odour of sulphur. Several days were spent in making a reconnaissance. Commander Huntington says he did not think it prudent to approach the volcano in the *Alert*, but a boat was lowered and pulled within one hundred yards of it. A reef, or island, is in process of formation. Soundings were obtained in from five to twenty-nine fathoms. The water was full of ashes and mud, and some of this and one specimen of the bottom were brought on board. The volcano bears north, 44 degrees west; distant three miles from landing place, on the south-west end of the island. At night, flames were noticed issuing from the volcano.

The report of Commander Huntington has been referred to Capt. De Kraft, in charge of the hydrographic section of the Bureau of Navigation, and the change will be made on the charts.

THE RUSSIAN IMBROGLIO WITH CHINA, FROM AN INDO-BRITISH VIEW.

A glance at the present stage of the difficulty pending between Russia and China from a more extensive point of view than the narrow frontier line of Kuldja, about which the dispute originally arose, may not be out of place here, especially if it should appear that Great Britain, as mistress of India, has special reasons to keep a close eye on Russian encroachments in western Chinese Turkestan. It will hardly be believed that Russia has, within the last few years, brought down her Central Asian frontier line to a point not much more than one hundred miles north of the Indo-British northern frontier line of the Maharaj of Cashmere. In 1878, the Czar by an Imperial *ukase* declared the territory of the Kara Kirghizes of the Pamir steppe formally annexed to the Russian Empire, as a dependency of the newly-constituted Province of Fergana, established two years before under General Skobelev, and formed out of the territories wrested from China in the Ili region, whereof New and Old Kuldja are principal towns, about twenty miles apart, on the north bank of that river. This new Russian province comprises the so-called "Kuldja Triangle," whose apex is placed at the point of cession of two mountain ranges enclosing the Ili Valley; and leaving the forts of Vierny and Narin on the line of its base, supported by Hodjent, and behind it by Tashkend, the seat of Government of all Russian Turkestan. Fort Narin is connected by an excellent military road with Fort Vierny, from which another very good military road runs to Kuldja, north-eastward; and its main branch goes back by Hodjent to Tashkend, being in every place practicable for cavalry and artillery. South of Fort Narin, there are two or three quite serviceable passes leading on to the Pamir plateau; which, as stated, is now become Russian territory as far as a few minutes north of 33° N. The Kara Kirghizes occupy these steppes, being nomadic tribes of Tartar stock; by some ethnographers confounded with the Kirghiz Kapaks of the Aral Lake steppes, about

whom a Russia writer and traveller, Alexis Leffthian, has published an interesting book entitled *Opisaniie Kirghiz Kaysaksy, ili, Kapaksky Ord i Steppe*—"A description of the hordes and steppes of the Kirghiz Kapaks or Kaysaks," in which work he refers to the Kara Kirghizes of the Pamir steppe as the "Black Kirghizes," distinct, he thinks from the Kaysaks, who he also says are not to be confounded with the Kopaks of the Don, although originally perhaps of the same stock. The Russian military engineers of General Kaufmann, in a strategic chart published last year (1878-9), give the southern limit of the Kara Kirghiz country at near 38° N., with a few minutes' difference. It appears that their Aksals (white beards) or headmen, seeing the fate of the Tartars of Kuldja, the Tarantehis, and others, voluntarily (!) submitted to the sway of the "White Czar." A high mountain range forms the southern boundary of their country, as well as of the high Pamir plateau; and from it a torrent flows down called the Shansu, to the river Aksu, which is the main head stream of the great river of Turkestan, the Amoo Darga or Oxus. The Aksu flows from the north of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, where they join the Himalayas, being really different only in name, and through these mountains are the several passes leading into Cashmere, now quite unguarded, and beyond British control, so that the Russian Czar can march, when he pleases, an army from the Kara Kirghiz country of the Pamir steppe, along the course of the Shansu to its junction with the Aksu, and up that river to its source in the Hindoo Koosh, the whole distance not being much more than a hundred miles from Russian to Indo-British territory. This statement will take people by surprise, whose attention is fixed just now on the Afghan "buffer," whereas in truth there is no buffer at all on the northern frontier of India; as the Aksu valley can scarcely be said to have a master, and is quite unfoundedly set down as part of the Khanate of Badakshan, although the Khan has little or no control over it, directly or indirectly. Now the conclusion is, that the encroachments of Russia on western Chinese Tartary are far more formidable to Great Britain from her Indo-British standpoint, than to China itself. Kuldja is 2,500 miles from Peking; and a Russian army of 100,000 men would not suffice to ensure even the shadow of a success for a military expedition against the Chinese capital; any similar attack from Buntok or Wladivostok, or Nentzin being equally chimerical. But from the Pamir steppe, a horde of Tartar horsemen under Russian officers could ride down in a week from Russian territory into the Indo-English vassal State of Cashmere without striking a blow, the passes being undefended by a single sepoy, "red-coat," or British cannon. It is plain then that Great Britain has every reason to look with anxiety, if not alarm, on the present attempt of Russia to intimidate China into the cession of new territory in western Chinese Tartary, especially in a southern direction towards the northern frontier of India, although it must be remembered that the Aksu valley is rather neutral ground, claimed by the Khan of Badakshan, and now may be regarded as a far more important "buffer" than the Afghan Ameer's State.

—Contributed to the China Mail.

Inw Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 29th November.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,

Kuo YUNG-CHANG v. FRANCISCA PALLISTER.

This was a claim for the sum of \$91, due to the plaintiff for three months' rent of premises

No. 6, Lower Yuen-ming-yuen Road, occupied by defendant.

Mr. Hore, the Usher of the Court, proved the service of the summons upon the defendant, and produced a letter in which she acknowledged her indebtedness.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed, with costs.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 1st December.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. (ALFRED BARNES) v. MAHOMED DOWD.

A Violent Prisoner.

The accused, a prisoner in H.B.M.'s Gaol, was brought up in custody charged with using violent and threatening language, and also with assaulting the complainant, who is the head constable of that institution, on Sunday last.

ALFRED BARNES, deposed,—"I am in charge of H.B.M.'s Gaol. The prisoner was undergoing a sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour, dating from the 25th August. On Sunday morning I gave the prisoners leave to warm themselves by the Hospital fire, as it was very cold. Two of them went there and the other three preferred to walk about the yard. Soon after, I saw the prisoner walking about with his cell blanket over his head. I told him that that could not be allowed, and that he had better go to the fire if he was cold, and return the blanket to his cell. He refused, and I ordered him to go to his cell. He refused to go and I sent for Constable Bowman. He then threw off the blanket and asked what I was going to do, saying I could bring him up or put him in the punishment cell. I repeated the order for him to go to his cell. He said "No, I'll go to the punishment cell." He went a little way in the direction of that cell, and then turned sharp round and said, "No, I'll do shot drill." I thought he was going to pick up a shot and throw it at me, and I pulled him away from it. Bowman then arrived and I told him to assist me in getting the prisoner to his cell. He thereupon sprang at Bowman and seized him by the throat. I caught hold of him to pull him away. He then bit me on the arm. (The complainant showed the marks made by the prisoner's teeth). I pushed his head back when I felt his teeth; he then kicked at me. I tripped him up, and with the assistance of Bowman and the watchman took him to the cell. In the cell he kicked me once or twice on the leg, and struck Bowman on the eye, fetching blood. The eye bled freely for about ten minutes. We then threw him down and got out of the cell while he was down. During the whole of Sunday he kept shouting, calling us bad names, and saying that when he got out of his cell he would kill us. He said to me he did not care for his own life; he could hang, but before that he would kill me. At other times he said he would kill Bowman and the watchman. The offence of which he was convicted in August was that of feloniously wounding. On Monday it was reported that the prisoner would not pass out his blanket according to the rules of the gaol, and I accordingly went in to take it. He seized me by the throat and kicked me on the leg. As it happened, he struck a sore place, and it bled. Bowman came to my assistance, and the prisoner then seized him round the throat with both hands. We had to use our batons to get clear of him and out of the cell. On Monday I reported the matter to the Consul and Vice-Consul, and yesterday I took out a summons. I believe if he had an opportunity he would do me a serious injury. During Monday and Tuesday, he kept kicking at the door and making use of obscene language. Last night he was quieter, as I had threatened not to give him any blankets if he was not quiet. He has been troublesome and saucy, saying the Gaol was different to others he has been in. I have had to put him in the punishment cell twice before this.

The case was then adjourned, no date being appointed for its further hearing.

SE SEK v. R. D. MARSHALL.

Assault.

The complainant, a "boy" recently in the employ of the defendant, charged his late

master with assaulting him on the evening of Thursday last.

Complainant said that on the evening in question, defendant caught hold of a piece of iron and a knife, seized him by the tail, and threatened to strike him. The occurrence took place in the dining-room, where complainant was spreading the table. The iron was a fire-iron belonging to the stove. Defendant also took up a carving-knife, and complainant then ran away.

Defendant said that he had had trouble with complainant some time since, and had also missed some of his own clothing. On Thursday evening just before dinner, he (defendant) told the boy to fasten the window, the sliding bolt of which was sunk in the wood. The bolt was stiff and the boy could not push it up. Defendant took the poker to push the bolt up with, and subsequently used the handle of a knife for that purpose. He did not lay a finger on the complainant, who cooked the dinner after the occurrence, and also brought it into the room.

His WORSHIP ordered defendant to pay the cost of the summons.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 26th Nov.

Before the Chinese Magistrate CHEN, and W. R. CARLES, Esq., British Assessor.

Civil Suit.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire brought a suit against a native merchant called Chu Fung to recover the sum of Tls. 252, as damages for non-fulfilment of contract on his part through not taking delivery of certain cargo. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

A servant of Mr. Ezra, who was brought up on remand charged with stealing a watch, the property of his master, was sent to prison till the end of the current Chinese year.

29th Nov.

Assaults.

A Chinaman, who had assaulted one of his friends with a hammer and injured one of his feet and a finger, was ordered to pay damages to the extent of \$3.—An undutiful son who had struck his mother and hurt her hand received a hundred blows and was sentenced to wear a cangue for a month.

Charge of Embezzlement.

A man charged with robbing his master of thirteen pieces of silk, valued at \$260, and stealing \$184 in money, was remanded.

Drunk and disorderly.

Four Chinamen, under the influence of liquor, behaved in a tea-shop very much as the same number of Europeans would have done under like circumstances. Two of them was sent to prison for a month, the third was fined \$4, and the fourth was discharged.

Two men were charged with gambling and obstructing the Shantung Road. One will spend a month in gaol, and the other will wear a cangue until next Chinese New Year's Day.

Cruelty.

A man was fined twenty cents for carrying a pig with its head downwards. [If one-half the violations of the regulation under which this fine was inflicted that are to be witnessed every day in the Settlement were similarly punished, the Mixed Court would be in receipt of a handsome and apparently never-failing revenue.]

Extracts.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP "GOLD HUNTER."

The Spanish steamer *Elcano*, Captain Uriola, arrived at Hongkong on the 19th Nov. from Manila, with the crew of the American ship *Gold Hunter*, that vessel having been lost on the evening of the 23rd October, by stranding

on a sand spit on the Island of Balabac, about 25 miles from Colaba. The *Gold Hunter* was commanded by Captain Freeman, and sailed from Cardiff for Hongkong with a cargo of coals on the 21st of June last. From the date of leaving England till rounding the Cape of Good Hope fair winds and fine weather were experienced; then for about eight days they fell in with a succession of gales and a high sea, and on the day before arriving at Anjer the ship sprung a leak. The hands had to be frequently at the pumps to keep the ship free, and later on she was making water so fast as to necessitate the pumps being manned every half-hour. Two men deserted in Java by swimming on shore, and it is alleged by the crew that the cause of desertion was the bad treatment dealt out to them; how much truth there is in this statement will probably be made apparent during the enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the ship. From Java fair weather with occasional squalls brought the vessel off the Island of Balabac, and here a dense fog set in, and so thick was the weather on the 23rd of October that it was impossible to see a ship's length ahead. Soundings taken with 75 fathoms gave no bottom at five o'clock on the afternoon of that date; but sail was then shortened, and ultimately all furled except the topsails and fore-and-aft canvas, but at 6.30 p.m. the ship struck on a sand spit on the point of the Island of Balabac, about 25 miles from Colaba. All hands were at the pumps at this time, and it was soon discovered that the ship was right on the bank and firmly fixed. The captain and crew remained on the vessel till the following day (Sunday), when at 1.30 p.m. they all left in three boats, and arrived at Belavoa at 11 a.m. on Tuesday morning, at which place they had to wait twelve days for a steamer; at the end of that time the Spanish steamer *Marivetes* touched there and took the shipwrecked people to Manila. It is stated that some of the crew visited the *Gold Hunter* four days after she went ashore, and described her condition at that time as rapidly breaking up. The *Marivetes* landed all hands in Manila, and the crew were forwarded to this port by the American Consul in the steamer *Elcano*. Captain Freeman, and his wife and daughter, who were on board with him when his ship was lost, remain in Manila. The Island of Balabac is situate at the south-west extremity of Palawan, about 26 miles northward of Balambangan, and is 20 miles in extent north and south, and eight miles east and west; its latitude is 7deg. 55min. 23sec. North, and longitude 117deg. 1min. 46sec. East, the highest part of the island attaining an elevation of 1,900 feet. Balabac on the west side has many reefs and patches of sand, which at low water extend a considerable distance off, with lanes of deep water between them and the shore; while on the eastern side the land is steep and the water deep close in to the shore. The island has a light upon it—a fixed white light of the fifth order—at a place called Puerto del Principe Alfonso, in the Bay of Calaudorang, on the east coast; this light, which is elevated 268 feet above the mean level of the sea, should be seen in clear weather from a distance of ten miles.—*Daily Press*.

THE TRADE OF JAPAN.

Both the export and import trades of Japan are in a condition of well nigh entire stagnation. American advices tell of tea, of common and low grades, being sold at a ruinous loss. In silk there is little doing, as the prices demanded by Japanese sellers are higher than those ruling in either Lyons or London; one of the consequences of all this is that in imports almost nothing is doing; not only are purchases made upon the most insignificant scale, but, owing to the depreciation in *satsu*, buyers are holding back from taking delivery of their goods in fulfilment of contracts. This abnormal state of commercial affairs must come to an end; before long buyers and sellers will adjust their differences, and trade be resumed with activity, especially when it is the case that the farmers, who constitute the bulk of the population, are unusually prosperous by reason of the high price at which they sell their rice, and now a harvest computed to be twenty per cent. above that of last year rewards their exertions. They will be heavy purchasers of yarn and piece goods. Perhaps one of the minor elements disturbing the usual

course of business, outside the depreciation of the paper currency, is a species of mania which has seized the native commercial mind,—that of "direct shipments." This idea is widespread, and organisations are being got up in Tokio, Yokohama, and Osaka, which are under Government sanction, and probably even instigation. The supposed profits of foreign houses constitute the "Will-o'-the-wisp" that tempts the Japanese into making rash experiments on their own account, and nothing probably but painful experience will teach them the fallacy of their expectations, and that there is a limit beyond which cupidity overreaches itself. *Æsop's* fable (which has been translated into Japanese) of the dog and the shadow, might be thought over with advantage by the class of persons who seem to be willing to risk the solid substance of high cash prices on the spot, for the doubtful shadow of still higher prices abroad, but which, when interest and other expenses have been deducted, will prove to be in many cases lower than they could have sold for to foreign exporters. If nothing else will satisfy them, by all means let them try their hands at it, and when they have burnt their fingers they will moderate their expectations and become more rational in their dealings.—*Japan Herald*.

THE ITALIAN CRUISE ON THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG.

A short and interesting report by his Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa has been published in the *Italian Maritime Review* of the cruise of the *Vettor Pisani*, an Italian corvette of 300-horse power, from Shanghai to Hankow and back, and thence to Hongkong and Manila. Not only is it the first time a European prince has visited Hankow, the most distant of the five open or "treaty" ports on the great "Blue River," but no war steamer, or indeed any vessel so large, has hitherto made the passage in the month of April. The country and the people were all new to the royal traveller and his companions, for Italy's intercourse with these countries is very limited and her commercial interests there are insignificant; and there is in this report a freshness of observation, a sense of humour, and an absence of prejudice which carry conviction of the justice of his Royal Highness's remarks.

While to the Duke, our Harrow boy, belongs the credit for his pluck in facing the difficulties of the early season and consequent lowness of the water, the depth of which in many places barely equalled the draught of his ship, he himself attributes the success of his undertaking to the skill and advice of Mr. Hjoussbery, the American pilot whom he engaged to take the ship up. So great is the shift of sand in this vast stream, of which in the navigable parts the two banks are never in sight at the same time, that no charts afford much help, and only the most skilful pilot, cognisant of the latest changes in the bed of the river, could have enabled him to carry out his purpose in April. The vessel left Shanghai on the 30th of March, and returned to the mouth of the river on the 29th of the following month. The large English tea-steamers do not move upwards till June and July, when, from the melting of the snows of Thibet, the waters of the Upper Yangtze have risen forty feet, or in some years even more. But the Duke of Genoa did not wish to wait two months at Shanghai, and almost the first step of his journey was accomplished by literally charging full tilt against the bar of soft sand off Woosung, a manoeuvre not always so successful. For the first two days he took advantage of the tide, but as soon as Nanking was passed its influence ceased. Night navigation on this much-frequented and difficult river was impossible, and the perils by day at this season were not despicable. Above Nanking they encountered enormous timber-laden rafts (displacing more water than the largest iron-clads), of which the current alone is the propelling power. Of these he says:—

"They are at night a danger to the river steamers, which have occasionally had to struggle with them, and for ships at anchor they are even a greater peril; for if the rafts come upon them the vessels are not only torn from their anchorage, but sometimes only succeed in disengaging themselves after they have been carried away several miles."

On the 5th of April the Italians arrived off the outlet by which the Lake Po-yang empties

itself into the Yangtze, and here they were detained by want of depth of water till the 14th. They employed the time in visiting the places near, of which Kiukiang, one of the "treaty ports," and consequently a depot for tea, was the principal. He tells us:—

"It is, besides, the actual centre for the exportation of the porcelain of King-te-Ken, which is at the other end of the lake. These, the most famous factories of China, established, according to Chinese annals, 200 years before the Christian era, are situate over great deposits of kaolin. At the beginning of this century they had still 3,000 ovens in use. But about 20 years ago they were laid waste by the Taiping rebels, and though lately opened again the art has disappeared, and at the present time not a single piece of porcelain can be found comparable to the ancient ones in colouring, drawing, or artistic form. The last generation of workmen disappeared and could not leave the traditions of the past; and, on the other hand, with them was dispersed the immense collection of models that formerly existed here. The few really antique pieces that are found from time to time in the interior fetch fabulous prices; the modern ones are valueless, and I think that now Japan takes the lead in this industry, especially for large objects. However, the prestige of the name or other reasons assisted them to sell with profit the large quantity of porcelain sent thence to the last Exhibition in Paris."

At length the torrents of rain—for they appear to have been persecuted by the most atrocious weather—occasioned a temporary rise in the river, and enabled them to resume their voyage and to reach Hankow on the 16th of April.

The Prince was cordially welcomed by the European colony, and was received here, as wherever he landed, by the Chinese authorities with all the respect due to his rank. At Woo-chang, the residence of the Viceroy, there was a muster of war-junks in his honour, and the Tartar General assembled his troops on the bank of the stream. The weather continuing to be wet, the Prince was amused to see that, though some of the soldiers were unprovided with guns, all, without exception, carried umbrellas, a weapon which he appears to think in the hands of these troops might be more useful than a gun, and about as formidable.

State visits were paid and returned, and on the morning of the fifth day, the 21st of April, when the vessel was about to depart, a mandarin was sent on board by the Viceroy Li Han-chang, with 60 silver medals, each 12 centimetres in diameter, for distribution to all the officers who had landed with the Prince, and to the men who had rowed them ashore. These medals, which had been hastily struck during the night, bore the following inscription:—"Valour, Merit, Happiness. A remembrance from the Viceroy Li Han-chang."

Much has been written of late of the revival of the Chinese Power, and it is possible that the Tartar troops on the north of the great Empire may be able to cope with and check the Russian advance, and that even mere Chinese soldiers led or trained by Europeans may be made to fight; but although the Italian visitors noticed the improved fortifications, the rifled cannon, the well-built ships, and the commercial activity, with an interest impossible to Englishmen, to whom China and all her doings are as household words, still their general impression was one of the misery and decay of the land. Of Chinkiang-fu, the first city visited, the Prince says:—

"It and its suburbs would be picturesque and pleasing enough . . . were it not that the moment you put your feet on the shore you are overpowered with shuddering horror of the misery in which the unhappy population is plunged. Ruins on every side; crowds of famished human beings who in the most humiliating positions implore some help; the sick and the dying covered with sores, exposed at every corner of the streets and specially at the gates of the town; an unendurable filth and stench: all this is what strikes the new arrival, who rarely ventures to go ashore a second time."

The Prince mentions truly that the ruin of this place was caused by the destruction of the Imperial Canal and the invasion of the Taipings, but he adds:—

"Such, more or less, is, however, the spectacle presented by every city of the vast Empire, which, through a multiplicity of causes, has now attained to a pitch of decadence and want of cohesion never before reached even by the most corrupt of nations. And this decay cannot be attributed to contact with a better civilisation or to bad laws, for Chinese law is excellent, though impotent, here as elsewhere, when not based upon the virtues of the nation."

The current carried them rapidly back, though they landed occasionally, and even spent a day visiting the wretched town rising out of the ruins of Nanking. On all such occasions they had the assistance of the Austrian Vice-Consul from Shanghai, the Chevallier Haas, who accompanied them the whole way, and of whose well-known Chinese scholarship it is needless to speak here. The Prince tells us that the Italian Legation could not spare him their only and second-rate interpreter, "one of the usual Chinese pupils of the *Propaganda Fide*, who, as soon as they have learnt a European language, throw off the priest's frock and take to commerce, a pursuit more consonant to the positivism of their character than the abstruse study of theology."

His Royal Highness anchored off Woosung on the 29th of April, whence five days later he sailed for Hongkong.—*The Times*.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The statement "that no war steamer, or, indeed, any vessel so large, has hitherto made the passage in the month of April" implies that at that time of year the Yangtze is at its lowest. This is not the case. In January the water ceases to fall; in proof of which, and in reference to the feat of navigating a large vessel of war between Shanghai and Hankow at such a time of year, I would wish to remark that Her Majesty's paddle-wheel frigate *Furious*, which had been conveying the English Ambassador, Lord Elgin, to Hankow for the purpose of proclaiming the Yangtze-kiang open to commerce as far as that port, was, on her voyage down the river in December, 1858, compelled to remain at Kiukiang till the water rose; this happened in the following month—January, 1859—when she was successfully brought down to Shanghai under the command of the late Admiral (then Captain) Sherard Osborn.

The size of the two vessels, *Furious* and *Vettor Pisani*, is as follows:—*Furious*, 400-horse power, 2,300 tons displacement; *Vettor Pisani*, 300-horse power, 1,580 tons displacement. I speak from personal knowledge as regards the *Furious*, having served in one of the small vessels accompanying the expedition of Lord Elgin in 1858; but the details of the expedition are to be found in the 30th volume of the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society" (1860), and further referred to in the columns of *The Times* some time in 1859. The "China Sea Directory," vol. 3, published by the Admiralty, gives the month of January as the period when the Yangtze is at its lowest.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

ACTON.

London, 12th Oct.

AN UNSINKABLE VESSEL.

A yacht or launch constructed under the patent of Mr. Long has just been inspected at North Woolwich. The patentee's endeavour has been to produce a vessel which cannot be sunk by a collision or otherwise, and he claims that while he has succeeded in this respect his method also secures "greater stability under canvas, a higher rate of speed under steam or sail, greater cargo capacity, less draught and consequently greater freeboard, and greater cheapness in original construction." The yacht, which is built of steel, was tried under steam, and it went at a fair rate; but without careful calculations, it would be impossible to say what bearing the application of the "unsinkable" principle would have on speed. The question of cost of construction may be passed over for a similar reason. These are details which concern the shipbuilder and the engineer. The point of interest to yacht owners and the public is that which relates to the inability of a vessel on Mr. Long's principle to sink.

That principle may be thus briefly described: Outside the true skin of a vessel are ranged on either side a row of air-tight iron cylinders, the exterior sides of which form the outer skin. The vessel, therefore, has a series of water-tight compartments running along each of her sides, but they are outside of the lines on which she is built. The beam of the vessel is thereby increased, but her measurement for tonnage is unaltered, as she is measured from her inside skin. The enormous floating power thus obtained will, it is contended, enable a ship carrying a given weight of cargo, to be much higher out of the water than a ship of ordinary construction carrying the same weight. In case of collision it is alleged that some only of these cylinders will be destroyed, and that the rest will float the ship, even though the water should enter so as to find its level. In the new yacht the cylinders were so built into the structure that the strength of the craft was greatly increased; they were by no means so many bladders, so to speak, hung on the sides. As far as the trial went there was no reason to doubt her stability. The experiment was not carried so far as to have an actual collision, but a heavy iron model was flung into the Thames, and also thrust under, but it refused to sink, and floated when full of water. It is the patentee's intention to cross the Atlantic next year in the yacht, which is only 36 feet long.—*Daily News*.

BRIGANDAGE IN SICILY.

Signor Raimondo Terrana, of Sicily, is a singularly unfortunate man. Some time ago he was captured by brigands, and compelled to pay a ransom of eight thousand lire. This was a heavy price to pay for a very unpleasant experience. But unfortunately it was not the last payment. Signor Terrana's fame as a man of money soon spread, no doubt, in the circles of brigand society, for he has just again been captured by the gentlemen of the Sicilian road, who this time demand of him sixty-five thousand lire, with the cheerful alternative of immediate execution if the sum be not forthcoming. If Signor Terrana succeeds in paying this ransom, he will have contributed a sum total of seventy-three thousand lire towards the support of brigandage in Sicily, even if he is able in future to keep out of the clutches of the Sicilian representatives of Fra Diavolo and Luigi Vampa. One of our modern poets expresses a melancholy desire to be away from the gloomy clime of Britain, and to rest in the land of Theocritus, "where breaks the blue Sicilian sea." The charm of dwelling by the blue Sicilian sea may be very appreciable to a poetic traveller, but the landed proprietors who pass a considerable portion of their lives in the hands of brigands can hardly find consolation from the fact that they are pillaged in a land sacred to the memory of the gentle idyllist.—*Daily News*.

Clippings.

An account has been received in England of a tragic affair which occurred on the coast of Africa, and in which remarkable heroism was displayed by a sailor on board one of Her Majesty's ships. Whilst cruising off Mozambique, a few weeks ago, H.M.S. *Wild Swan* sighted and pursued a slave dhow. After a long chase the vessel was overhauled and captured, and while transferring the slaves she had on board to the man-of-war a slave boy slipped from the vessel's side and fell into the water. One of the sharks which usually accompany slave ships instantly darted upon the poor lad and bit off his right leg at the knee. The blood tinged the water soon attracted the attention of other sharks, and almost in an instant the boy's other leg was severed from his body. At this moment, a sailor on the *Wild Swan* jumped overboard, and armed only with his sheath-knife, succeeded in beating off the monsters and getting the boy into a boat moored alongside the ship, escaping himself unhurt. The injuries inflicted upon the boy were such, however, that he died the same evening. The sailor's shipmates were loud in their praises of his heroic conduct; and a movement has been set on foot to bring the

matter before the proper authorities, with the view of having the Albert Medal for bravery conferred on him.

The German bark *Gesine Brons*, Captain F. von Trumbach, which arrived at Hongkong on the 21st inst. from Honolulu, reports having encountered some bad weather, but she escaped with slight damage and loss of some canvas:—She reports leaving Honolulu on the 13th October, and had fine weather the first part of the voyage, and light and moderate E.N.E. winds till long. 178 E. and lat. 22 N.; from thence calms and light easterly winds to long. 162 E. and lat. 23 N.; from thence fresh breeze from the E.N.E. till long. 140 E. On the 11th and 12th of November heavy gale from the S.S.E. and tremendous high sea, taking over heavy breakers while lying under fore lower-topsail before the wind, steering N.N.W. and N., and had trouble to heave the ship to, owing to the fearfully high sea. On the 15th at 4 a.m. the ship took over a heavy breaker, filling the deck with water up to rail, which carried away some of the bulwarks; also lost two lower topsails and a fore topmast-stay-sail; barometer readings very low, 28.88 at 5 o'clock; barometer steady at 6 a.m. and afterwards began to rise, and weather settled down, and wind hauled round to S.W. and then N.W. At 12 o'clock hove the ship to, to the southward. From the 14th of November to port, E.N.E. and E. winds with fine weather.—*Daily Press*.

We read frequently of good swimmers who suddenly sink in the water without any apparent cause. The common explanation of such an accident is that the swimmer is seized with cramps; but an English naval officer offers a different solution of the phenomenon. He bases his theory on his own experience. His ship was lying for a long time in Aden harbour, and it was the practice for cricketing parties to swim from the vessel to the shore every evening, having their clothes sent in a small boat. Of course there was a race to see who would get to the beach first. The writer, in the course of a sharp struggle for the lead, opened his mouth to breathe, and some of the spray flying in the wind got into his throat and took passage down the trachea. "I could neither," he says, "get any breath in or any out, and I soon began to feel I was dying on the top of the water. There must have been a dozen men close to me, but I could not speak, much less call to them. I kept swimming on for the shore. In about thirty seconds my senses began to leave me. I ceased swimming, and my legs went down, when, luckily for me, they touched the bottom; a violent jump helped me to cough up the drop of water. I staggered on shore and fell quite exhausted on the beach, much to the surprise of all the men with me." It is the opinion of this gentleman that many fatal accidents to swimmers are due to a drop of water in the windpipe. A conclusive proof that they are not due to cramp, is the fact that a man rescued within two minutes of sinking in this mysterious manner, is always found to be beyond all hope of resuscitation.—*China Mail*.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 1ST DECEMBER, 1880.

PIECE GOODS.—All the life has gone out of the market and as is not unusual at this time of the year, the past week has been a very dull one, the Tientsin business has come to an end rather earlier than usual, owing to an early winter having set in; one or more steamers are probably to go, but they cannot take any fresh cargo.

The same reasons as before are militating against the Hankow and Szechuen demands, want of rain, and the consequent interruption of water communication in the chief consuming districts; this should of course be only temporary, as although no rain worth mentioning has now fallen for months, it must come, and meantime no great damage can be done to the most important crops.

Letters from America and England, now confirmed by telegrams report the American crop of Cotton as likely to be 20 per cent. short this season, and this accounts for the rising cotton market in Liverpool and India, and the hardening of prices in Manchester, but this so far has no effect on our markets here; some holders withdraw their goods, but this does not cause a demand, and without speculation it will be hard to get our prices up, speculators have also scarcely got over their losses at the beginning of the year.

The little business that has been doing, has apparently been chiefly for Chiunkiang, Kiunkiang, and local markets, prices are generally without much change either privately or at auction, a speculation enquiry still exists for very cheap lots T-Cloths, but not many can be picked up at the lowest quotations, best 64-reed White Shirtings continue in demand owing to their scarcity, but at the same time common qualities are going down in prices, and the finest goods have not been in much request.

WOOLLENS are doing very badly, since the falling off of the Hankow demand, Camlets have continued to fall heavily, and the other Auction goods are also lower all round, with scarcely any private enquiry.

The French mail of the 15th October with the steamers *Glenfinlas* and *Menclaus* have arrived from Europe, and the English mail is due to-morrow.

GREY SHIRTINGS 8½-lbs.—Sales reported are 16,000 pieces of Eagle XXX at £1.82, Hand and Branch at £1.81, Two-Feather at £1.76, Red Monster at £1.75, Blue Stamp at £1.73, Gold Castle at £1.62½, Red Pheasant at £1.62, One-Feather at £1.52½, Magpie and Two-Lion at £1.50.

The demand has been of a limited nature chiefly for local districts and the nearer River ports, prices generally are firm, holders not being inclined to give way, common goods are very scarce and are still wanted.

7 and 6-lbs.—Of 7-lbs. a few steamer are selling at £1.24, 6-lbs. are often enquired for.

9.12-lbs. to 10-lbs.—Sales given are 4,500 pieces of Red Stag E H at £2.15, and Red Globe at £2.11 to 2.13, Banana Tree at £2.05.

There has been a little demand on speculation, in anticipation of a demand setting in this month, prices at Auction are lower.

T-CLOTHS 7-lbs.—2,500 pieces Hand and Branch sold at £1.25.

There has been very little enquiry except for common qualities at low prices, that holders do not like to accept; at auction Mexicans are about one candareen lower.

6-lbs.—Speculators also offer very low rates for these, but cannot come to terms.

8-lbs.—Sales reported are 2,500 pieces of Eye at £1.57, Gold Lion at £1.47½, and Blue Lion at £1.30.

There has been a little local enquiry, but prices are drooping.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The only sale given is 1,600 pieces Gold Fish at £2.03½.

Good quality 64-reed are apparently all sold, and consequently the enquiry continues, although the Tientsin business is about over; common qualities, however, are very dull, and the auctions show lower rates.

ENGLISH DRILLS, JEANS and SHEETINGS.—The demand has completely fallen off, and no sales are practicable.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—1,150 pieces Spinning Woman sold at £3.20.

The Northern demand having finished, buyers are offering lower rates for the small lots now arriving.

DUTCH DRILLS.—1,500 pieces Dragon were placed at £2.45.

AMERICAN SHEETINGS have not been in demand, a few Massachusetts only selling at £2.80, and of Shirtings, 400 pieces 40-in. Joss XX sold at £2.84, and 2,000 pieces Man and Gun at £2.62½.

FANCY COTTONS.—Turkey Red Cambrics continue saleable at high rates. Black Velvets are very dull, with only lower rates offering. 18-in. Velveteens are scarce and wanted. A small sale of 250 pieces Turkey Red T-Cloths at £2.70 for 4½-lbs. is reported, and also 250 pieces Gentian Shirtings Ship chop at £2.0. A few Cotton Lastings have been selling at £2.90 to 3.50 according to quality.

WOOLLENS.—The panic has continued in Camlets, and prices especially for Scarlet have fallen a good deal at auction, private sales are confined to 200 pieces at £1.40 for Lion assorted, and £12.15 for Orange. Long Ells have fallen 5 candareens at auction, whilst 200 pieces Scarlet V sold at £5.95, a high rate in comparison with other chops. Spanish Stripes have also fallen at auction, Scarlet being down 1 candareen. Other goods have not been moving at all.

AUCTIONS OF WOOLLENS.

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Brown	White.	Total Sales
YUEN-FONG, 25th Nov.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. £	11.37½/42½	10.57½/62½	12.17½	.....	.....	.....	11.72½	.....	.....	.....	9.97½	...
Sales, pcs...	120	70	100	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	Yellow.	10	290
" G.G. per pce. £	11.55/60	10.97½/11	12.32½/35	11.05	10.40	.....	12.00	12.87½	.....	10.15	10.02½	...
Sales, pcs...	160	50	110	10	10	.....	20	10	.....	10	10	390
Long Ells " per pce. £	5.95/96	5.70	5.92½	5.80	.....	.....	5.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	100	40	20	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. £	0.55	0.56½	0.56/56½	.....	0.53	.....	0.53½	.....	0.54½	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	66	12	30	.....	6	.....	* 6	.....	+ 6	.....	.....	126
KIN-MING, 30th Nov.												
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. £	11.39/41	10.94/95	12.40/49	11.22/24	10.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	210	100	20	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. £	5.89/90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Lasting, Lion per pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.85/89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
" Elephant p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
E-WO, 1st Dec.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pce. £	11.30/32	10.90/92½	12.35	.....	10.52½	.....	.....	12.57½	12.17½	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	60	20	40	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	150
" W.C.D. per pce. £	10.90/92½	10.10	12.13½/15	10.22½	10.32½	.....	.....	11.77½	11.72½	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	70	20	30	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	160
Long Ells H.D.B. p. pce. £	5.85/87	5.61	5.28	5.71/72	.....	.....	5.80	5.56	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	80	40	20	60	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	Magenta.	240
Sp. Stripes " p. yd. £	0.52.6	0.55/55.1	52½/52.6	0.52.6	0.53.9	0.53½	0.51½	.....	0.54.4	0.49.9	0.49.4	...
Sales, pcs...	42	12	18	12	6	6	6	.....	6	6	6	120
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Sp. Stripes, Horsep. yd. £	0.52.8/53	0.54.9	0.53.1	.....	0.50	0.54	0.47½	.....	0.51.2	0.48½	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	96	6	30	.....	\$ 6	|| 6	@ 6	.....	|| 6	6	.....	162
" H.H. p. yd. £	0.53½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Long Ells H.H. per pce. £	.....	.....	5.78	.....	.....	5.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Lastings, H.H. per pce. £	.....	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20

* 3 pcs. Magenta. + 3 pcs. Lavenda. ± 5 pcs. Mauve. § 3 pcs. Green. || 3 pcs. White. @ 3 pcs. Orange. ¶ 3 pcs. Brown.

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

Total.

"Yuen-fong."—25th ultimo—		
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Lie Eagle (mildewed) at £1.29 to 1.29½—1,000 pcs.; House (mildewed) at £1.29½—750 pcs.; Heart at £1.71½ to 1.71½—500 pcs.; 9½-lbs. Red Man and Gun at £2.11½ to 2.11½—700 pcs.; ditto 10-lbs. at £2.10½ to 2.11—500 pcs.		= 3,450 pcs.
T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. Red Lighthouse at £1.19½—400 pcs.; Blue Lighthouse at £1.10½ to 1.11—1,400 pcs.; Blue Man and Gun at £1.12½—1,000 pcs.; Two-Man at £0.85—2,000 pcs.; Camel at £0.78½ to 0.78½—2,000 pcs.		= 6,800 "
WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed Blue Lighthouse at £1.55½ to 1.59½—1,500 pcs.; 72-reed Red Lighthouse at £2.07½ to 2.07½—250 pcs.		= 1,750 "
DRILLS—14-lbs. Dragon at £1.70 to 1.72		= 510 "
JEANS—8-lbs. Peacock at £1.31		= 480 "
"Tseang-tae."—29th ultimo—		
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Red Pagoda, at £1.67 to 1.67½—1,000 pcs.; Blue Cormorant at £1.66½ to 1.66½—700 pcs.; ditto 9½-lbs. Horse Head at £2.12½—250 pcs.		= 1,950 pcs.
T-CLOTHS—8-lbs. Blue Lion at £1.29—300 pcs.; 7-lbs. Kite at £1.11½—500 pcs.; ditto Blue Lion No. 1 at £1.05½—500 pcs.; ditto Blue Tree at £0.97—700 pcs.; ditto Blue Lion No. 2 (mildewed) at £0.80—500 pcs.; ditto 6-lbs. Blue Eagle at £0.89—500 pcs.		= 3,000 "
"Nie Kee."—30th ultimo—		
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS.—2½-lbs. Fisherman at £1.54½; 2-lbs. Watch at £1.34½		= 163 pcs.
TURKEY RED T-CLOTHS—4½-lbs. Green Jar at £2.38½		= 100 "
"King Ming."—30th ultimo—		
GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. Green Lion at 1.41½		= 1,250 pcs.
"E. Wo."—1st instant—		
WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed Green Dragon at £1.71½ to 1.71½		= 400 pcs.
SUNDRY AUCTIONS—		
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—Ship, 2-lbs. at £1.33½; Horseman, 2-lbs. at £1.33½; 2-lbs. Monkey at £1.33½		= 400 pcs.

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
Cotton Piece Goods.				Cotton Piece Goods.			
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	BROAD CLOTH.....per yard		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. per piece		1.11 @	1.13	CAMELS—		1.25 @	1.60
7-lbs.		1.12 "	1.40	English, SS, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted, per piece		11.00 "	11.75
8½ to 8½-lbs.		1.31 "	1.81	LONG ELLS—			
Dewhurst XXX		1.82 "	.....	Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs. per piece		5.60 "	6.40
9 to 9½-lbs. nom.		1.80 "	1.90	Assorted		5.50 "	6.50
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality		2.00 "	2.20	LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. per piece		8.00 "	11.50
best quality		2.25 "	2.60	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst. "		3.20 "	6.50
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				LUSTRES, Assorted nom.		2.70 "	3.25
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed		1.40 "	1.60	ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst. "		2.80 "	3.60
60 reed nom.		1.55 "	1.80	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black, ..nom.		3.00 "	3.30
64 reed		1.60 "	1.80	Metals and Sundries.			
64 reed best		1.85 "	1.97½	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs.....per picul		15.25 "	16.00
66 to 72 reed		2.00 "	2.25	" Ore.....		4.50 "	14.80
best		2.30 "	2.70	QUICKSILVER		45.00 "	.....
AMERICAN DRILLS—				TIN PLATES—14 x 10 per box		4.20 "	4.40
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.		3.12½ "	3.20	STEEL		3.10 "	.....
AMERICAN JEANS—				Bamboo		3.10 "	3.30
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs.		2.10 "	2.25	Tin, Fong Hing		22.50 "	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—				Quang-dia		20.00 "	.....
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best		2.70 "	2.86	Fok Chok		20.50 "	.....
ENGLISH DRILLS—				HOOP IRON		2.50 "	2.60
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.		1.78 "	2.00	FIG IRON		16.00 "	18.00
best		2.25 "	2.75	IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 14 per picul		4.30 "	.....
ENGLISH JEANS—				" " 11 & 21		4.40 "	.....
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs.		1.30 "	1.80	" " 15 & 25		5.20 "	5.60
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—				IRON—Nail Rod—			
40 yds. 40 in. 14 & 16-lbs. per piece		1.90 "	2.20	Dawes' Best.....per picul		1.87½ "	1.97½
DUTCH DRILLS—				H. Rogers, Sons & Co.		1.85 "	1.90
30 in. 40 yds.		2.15 "	2.45	M.M. Crown		1.80 "	1.85
DUTCH JEANS—				Belgian.....		1.72½ "	1.77½
30 in. 40 yds.		1.60 "	1.97½	Flat and Round		1.70 "	1.75
T-CLOTHS—				Do. Belgian		1.50 "	1.60
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary. per piece		0.74 "	0.92	LEAD, common brands		4.30 "	4.40
7-lbs.		0.76 "	1.05	LB		4.50 "	4.55
7-lbs. " Mexican		1.05 "	1.45	SUGAR Black, common		2.90 "	3.30
8 & 8½-lbs. 36 in.		1.30 "	1.65	" Formosa		3.30 "	3.60
XX and best		1.70 "	1.90	White, No. 1		6.50 "	6.70
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. to 32 in. per doz.		0.43 "	0.55	" No. 2		6.20 "	6.30
Brown, 28 in. nom.		0.43 "	0.45	" No. 3		5.40 "	5.70
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS		2.00 "	2.40	Candy		7.50 "	8.10
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in.		1.95 "	2.05	PEPPER—Black		8.50 "	8.70
Dyed, Assorted		2.30 "	2.60	White		8.00 "	13.00
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in. nom. per piece		3.50 "	4.00	RATTANS—Common		2.20 "	2.60
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.		1.00 "	1.35	Good to fine		3.00 "	4.00
Blue		1.13 "	1.23	Best		4.50 "	5.00
Brown		1.20 "	1.35	SAPAN WOOD—			
Scarlet.....nom.		1.30 "	1.50	3 pieces to the picul		2.30 "	2.50
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 to 3-lbs..		1.05 "	1.60	6 & 7 " " & inf.		1.50 "	1.70
VELVETS, Black, 22 in. per yard		0.15 "	0.16	SANDALWOOD, South Sea		9.50 "	10.75
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.		0.13 "	0.15	Timor		3.75 "	4.00
26 in.		0.18 "	0.20	Malabar		16.00 "	19.00
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. per piece		0.50 "	0.65	WINDOW GLASS—			
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.		1.00 "	1.20	Large		2.80 "	3.10
41 in.		1.20 "	1.50	Small		2.30 "	2.50
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 & 32		75.00 "	85.00	KEROSENE—Devco's.....nom. per case		1.65 "	1.70
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted		0.52 "	0.58	COTTON—Shanghai		8.50 "	10.60
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS		0.70 "	1.05	FLINT STONES		0.40 "	0.50

METALS.—Nail-rod Iron is quiet, and the *Dalham Tower* in to-day increases the rather heavy stock, prices are unchanged; of Cleveland, 50 tons were sold at £2.05 for all small sizes. Lead is also rather weaker, and offering at quotation.

KEROSENE OIL.—Prices have fallen somewhat, in spite of speculators, and Devco's is offering at under £1.70 now with no buyers. Chinese have been taking small lots as they want them at £1.65 to 1.67½ for cash.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

2ND NOVEMBER, 1880.

ARRIVALS:—(Since our last report)—November 28th, M.M. Co.'s steamer *Amazona*, with the French mail, &c. ; 29th, British steamer *Menelaus*, from Liverpool, &c. ; December 2nd, P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, with the English mail, &c.

DEPARTURES:—(Since our last report)—November 25th, British steamer *Teucer*, for London via Foochow and Amoy ; 26th, P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Teheran*, with the English mail, &c. ; 29th, Belgian steamer *John P. Best*, for New York ; 30th, M.B. Co.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru*, with the American mail, &c.

The M.M. mail steamer *Djemnah* takes about 3,000 bales of SILK, and about 270 tons TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 0½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1¼d. to 5s. 1½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 1½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 1½d. On Paris, Bank, 6.39 ; Private, 6.52. On India, Bombay Bank, Rs. 306¼ to 307¼. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 306¼ to 307¼. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27 per cent. disc. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½ per cent. disc. Bullion. Gold Bars, Peking, Shanghai Tls. 194 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.20 per 100 taels Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.35 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,520 per tael.

S H A R E S.

SHANGHAI, 2nd December, 1880.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—This stock continued in demand after the issue of our last report, and shares were placed at 73% premium and exchange 73, 74% and exchange 72½, and 74% and exchange 73, for cash ; and at 75% and exchange 73 for 15th December, and 76% with current rate for 31st December. These sales were made on the 25th and 26th ultimo. The demand then fell off, and no transactions have been reported since. Buyers do not offer better than 70% premium, but there are no sellers at that rate.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—A share has been placed at £740.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—One or two lots have changed hands at \$900 and 73 exchange.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Shares have been bought in Hongkong which will cost \$253 and \$260 laid down here.

In other stocks there is no change to report.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,600,000	\$23,325.25	30 June 80	* £1¼	19 Aug. 80	74% premium, nom.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	£100	.....	.....	.....	31 Dec. 79	Return of T.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 1.15 nominal.
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£74,464.81	£24,135.84	31 Dec. 79	* 3 %	18 Aug. 80	127
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 2 %	25 Oct. 80	120
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 6 %	4 Oct. 80	105 nominal.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£3,000.00	£1,158.67	30 June 80	* 2 %	3 July 80	240
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£263.88	30 June 80	* 5 %	3 July 80	87½
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£20,669.59	.....	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	15 July 80	136
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£8,356.06	£9.51	31 Dec. 79	* 5½ %	4 Aug. 80	142½
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$425,000.00	\$70,278.43	30 Apl. 80	20 %	31 July 80	1,400
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	£2,000	£600	£150,000.00	£535,371.81	30 June 80	£75	22 April 80	1,125
Union Ins. Society of Canton	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$353,681.24	\$501,314.29	30 June 80	+ \$168.60	10 May 80	1,500
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	£350	£350	£448,114.71	£45,154.02	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	16 July 80	740
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$2,880.22	31 Dec. 79	* 6 %	5 July 80	310 nominal.
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$701,842.00	\$222,282.72	31 Dec. 79	\$43 p. sh.	3 Mar. 80	900
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited ..	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$368,267.00	\$90,585.66	31 Dec. 79	+ 12 %	4 Mar. 80	260
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co....	2,150	£100	£100	£15,000	£2,220.63	31 Dec. 79	* 5 %	15 July 80	156½
LOANS.		Amount of Loan.		Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.		When Payable.		Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872		£ 28,700.00		£ 100.00	8 %		30th April & 31st Oct.		nominal.
Do. 1873		£ 21,000.00		£ 100.00	"		30th June & 31st Dec.		"
Do. 1875		£ 42,800.00		£ 100.00	"		30th June & 31st Dec.		"
Do. 1878		£ 24,000.00		£ 100.00	"		30th June & 31st Dec.		"
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..		£ 17,000.00		£ 25.00	"		30th June.		£ 20
Do. Preference do.		£ 5,362.50		£ 37.50	5 %		31st Dec.		£ 20 nom.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874		£ 627,615		£ 100	8 %		30th June & 31st Dec.		£110
Do. do. 1877		£ 1,604,276		£ 100	8 %		28th Feb. & 31st Aug.		£102
Do. do. 1878		£ 1,949,500		£ 500	8 %		April and October.		£510

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 27TH NOVEMBER, 1880.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	223	223.00	2	2.40	76	91.20	12	12.00
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	223	223.00	2	2.40	76	91.20	12	12.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	27½	27.50	86	103.20	48	57.60	2	2.00

Re-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiuk'ang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Foochow.	Hong'kong.	Total.
	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Cheats. Wght.	Ch. Wg. Pls.
Malwa	118½ 118.50	60½ 60.50	31 31.00	39 39.00	.. ..	248 248.00	.. ..	75 75.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	571 571.00
Patna	5 5.00	.. ..	.. ..	11 11.20	.. ..	5 5.00	.. ..	5 5.00	3 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	27 27.40
Benares	35 43.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	29 34.80	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	64 76.80
Persian	9 9.00	1 1.00	3 3.00	.. ..	.. ..	7 7.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20 20.00
Turkey .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	165½ 173.10	61½ 61.50	34 34.00	49 51.20	.. ..	260 261.00	.. ..	109 115.80	3 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	682 702.20

Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING
AGENCY,
Rooms 20 and 21, Merchants' Exchange,
California Street, S.F., Cal.

N.B.—Advertising solicited for all newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States and Europe. Files of nearly every newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand and all advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours. The *North-China Herald* is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

HLANG-IHLANG, Jockey Club, Vanda, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadenture for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

3se '81 397 —o-a-w S— 4th Sept., 1880.

TRADE MARK—Sanctioned by H.M.'s Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 20th August, 1875.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. Lalor, M.D. Pleasant to the taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business "ressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent on the deficiency of VITAL FORCE.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

PHOSPHODYNE IN NERVOUS & MIND DISEASES

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the Brain, Spinal Marrow, and Nervous System, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

PHOSPHODYNE, the Antidote for Climatic Diseases.—The Remarkable Remedial properties of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World, the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates. This increased demand is attributable to the fact of its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which re-animates the Exhausted functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World freely offered from Distinguished Families, Private Persons, Military, Naval, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, WANT OF STAMINA, FEVERS, MALARIOUS DISEASES, and as a LIVER TONIC.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE. BEWARE of Worthless Counterfeits that may emanate from Australia or America.

CAUTION.—The false Phosphodyne which is being sought to be sold upon the Public Abroad by the Fraudulent use of my Trade Mark "Phosphodyne," and my Prospectus and Testimonials, does not contain the Phosphoric and other Health Restoring elements of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a Salmon Coloured Wrapper bearing a Label with my Name, Address, "Trade Mark," Signature, and the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, should accompany each Bottle, and on which alone dependence can be placed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Pamphlet on Phosphoric Treatment, with Cures, post free, from DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, BAY HOUSE, 32, GALSFORD STREET, LONDON, N.W., ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China:—Treasurer & Co., Bombay, Bencalla, and Poona; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; R. Robert; son, Ceylon; O'Hara & Co., Bangalore; E. Gillon & Co., Calcutta; Rangoo Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street, Unconventured Medical Hall, 22, Dalhousie Street; J. Leyell, Allahabad; Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Merut; J. Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai, China; Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

11—o-a-w—S 4346

3rd April, 1880.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.
GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME as the only ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULTS in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONALIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypo-phosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT OVAL BOTTLES and NEVER in QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottles, bearing the SIGNATURE, GRIMAULT & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO'S
MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE, of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES and to WET NURSES.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

3se '81 400 —o-a-w S— 4th Sept., 1880.

Just published. 400 pp. demy 4to. roan. Price, £5 5s. 6d.

THE STANDARD TELEGRAM CODE OF 100,000 Words.

Just published. 750 pp. demy 4to. roan. Price, £2 10s.

THIRD EDITION OF THE TELEGRAM CODE, for use by Merchants, Shippers, &c.

These Books are compiled in strict accordance with the Rules of the late Telegraphic Convention, help in London, and will be found invaluable to Merchants, Shippers, &c.

G. AGER, LL.D., 50, Wellington Road, Stoke Newington, London.

55

25th March, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS, 1878.



tf 26

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

ESTABLISHED 1820.



The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.
30ap-81 o-a-f 76 21st Oct., 1880.

READ

THE

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

YEARLY—Dollars 6; Postage and Packing free.

This seems to be a very readable periodical.
—North-China Herald.

A very neat and ably-conducted Magazine, styled the *Calcutta Magazine*, edited by Mr. Owen Aratoon, a gentleman of well-known literary talent.—*The Straits Times*.

DARLINGTON & Co.,

General Agents.

49, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, India.

Sole Agents in India, Burmah, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and China. tf

JOHN MOIR & SONS'

CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS,

THE SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE,

Prepared only by J. MOIR AND SONS, at their Factory in SEVILLE.

PURE JAMS and JELLIES.

TART FRUITS, in Bottles.

CELEBRATED SOUPS

(Prepared with Distilled Water, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.)

PURE PICKLES.

BACON, in Tins. HAMS, in Tins.

REAL SCOTCH SALMON, in Tins.

POTTED MEATS, &c.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS, 1878.

HEAD OFFICE:

148, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., England.

54

25th March, 1880.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869.

V.

R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OXONIC



OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realised without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every preparation where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is highly dangerous.

BASE FRAUD AND PIRACY!!!

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION advertised in a few China newspapers. Dr. BRIGHT'S (the only Genuine) PHOSPHODYNE is the Safest and most Reliable preparation of Phosphorus, and the ONLY Medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty. Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICINE VENDORS IN INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

Certificates under the Trades' Mark Act, 38 and 39 Vict., have been granted to the proprietors, giving them the Sole Right to the use of the words "Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE" in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies. The Trade Mark, Label, &c., are also duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London. Vendors of a Fraudulent Phosphodyne will be proceeded against under the Trades' Marks Statute, without further notice.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Enriches the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System, Promotes Appetite, and Improves Digestion.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties, and thoroughly recruits and re-establishes the General Bodily Health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Imperfect Nutrition, Premature Decline, &c.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is the Best Known Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements of either sex.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The beneficial effects of the PHOSPHODYNE are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive disposition which many persons experience in their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

Ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY

USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS, FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN,

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.,

SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI.

31ds 64

29th June, 1880.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY MONOPOLE.

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E. P. & W. BALDWIN,

WILDEN WORKS, STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,

BRANDED "BALDWIN-WILDEN," and "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,

BRANDED "EP & WB" "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY"  "STOUR."

Stamping Sheets, Button Iron, Sheet Iron, Pickled, Cold Rolled, & Close Annealed.

EXPORT AGENTS—BROOKER, DORE & Co., 4, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

29oc '81 47

10th October, 1879.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11fe-81 50

LIEBIG COMPANY'S



EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK, FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 48, Mark Lane, London, England.

'26my 34'

May 27th, 1880.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., and J. LLEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai.

31my-81 35

FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

1st June, 1880.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCINN, ENGLAND.

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co. tf 9

Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

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